

# HOMES IN Manitoba

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OF THE  
GOVERNMENT OF MANITOBA.

1892

# THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

WHICH ESTABLISHED THE FORTS AND LINES

## WESTERN CANADA.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, WHICH ADAPTS TO ALL CLIMATES, THE MOST  
COMFORTABLE AND CONVENIENT OF TRAVEL.



### COLONIST SLEEPING CARS

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, WHICH ADAPTS TO ALL CLIMATES, THE MOST  
COMFORTABLE AND CONVENIENT OF TRAVEL.

Archer Baker

General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Ltd.

# *Introduction*

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HIS HANDBOOK issued by the Government of Manitoba is designed to place in the hands of the public a brief, reliable statement, as to the actual conditions of life, and the prospect for the future, in the most progressive of Canadian Provinces.

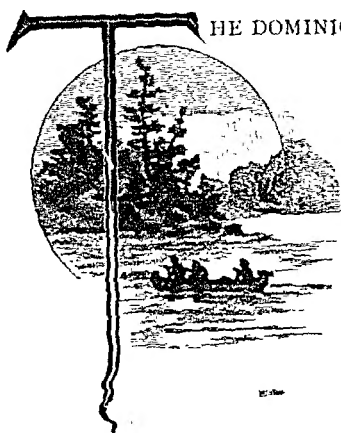
It has been the special effort of the compilers to abstain from anything in the way of exaggeration, the tendency being rather to understate than overstate the case.

The statistical information adduced, coupled as it is with the independent opinions of such well-known authorities as the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. Michael Davitt, Professor Tanner and Professor Fream, and the tenant farmers' delegates from the United Kingdom, who, in 1890, went to Canada specially to report on its capabilities, places beyond doubt, the fact that Manitoba is progressing rapidly, and is amongst British Colonies, specially suitable for settlers from Great Britain and Ireland, and most European countries.

The Canadian census of 1891 shows that Manitoba has made more rapid strides than any other part of the Dominion, for, whereas, during the decade the population of Canada has increased by 11.52 per cent. that of Manitoba has increased by 148.01 per cent.

To those who have capital to invest, and to the toiling millions who fighting bravely the fierce battle of life are sincerely anxious to improve their lot, it is hoped the information these pages contain may be of some service.

# Dominion of Canada



THE DOMINION OF CANADA is the largest and most important of all the British Colonies. It stretches right across the North American Continent, a distance of more than 3,500 miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. It has an area of 5,519,000 square miles, including the water surface. Within its borders twenty-nine countries as large as Great Britain and Ireland might lie side by side, and there would still be some room left. It is larger than the United States of America, and is said to contain more good agricultural land than does that country. Its mineral and timber wealth is undoubtedly far superior to that of the United States.

All nationalities are represented, but speaking of Canada as a whole, the population is composed chiefly of men and women of British or Irish birth or origin; with the exception of the Province of Quebec, where the inhabitants are largely Canadians of French extraction.

That Canada is a progressive country is proved by the statistical information published from time to time. Taking only one or two instances, just to prove the statement,—we find that in

1879 Canadian imports amounted to about	£16,000,000
1889	£23,000,000

Again, if we turn to the exports, we find that in

1879 Canadian exports amounted to about	£14,300,000
1889	£17,800,000

After imports and exports are considered, one of the most important indications of the progress being made in a new country is afforded by the construction of railways. We find that in

Canada, in 1870, there were	2,497	miles of railway
1880	6,891	"
1890	13,256	"

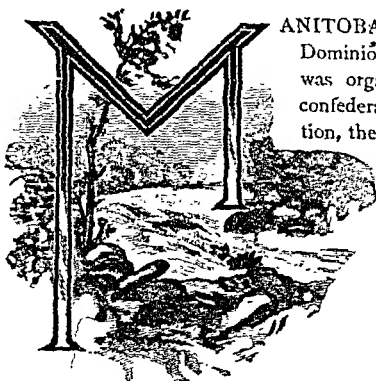
In these railways over £150,000,000 is invested. The greater part of the railroad extension of late years has been in Manitoba and other parts of Western Canada.

It is not the intention to burden the reader unduly with statistics, but the preceding, convey a general idea of the great progress being made by Canada. In no part of this great country has such advancement taken place in recent years as in the Province of Manitoba, and it is the purpose of this book to place before the public a brief official statement as to its condition, and the advantages it offers to capitalists and others who may wish to invest or settle there.



# Manitoba

## Its Early History—Geographical Position— General Features—System of Government



MANITOBA is one of the seven Provinces of the Dominion of Canada. The Dominion, as such, was organized in 1867, and Manitoba entered confederation in 1870. Though, with one exception, the youngest member of the group, it is by no means the least, and it may be safely stated that to-day, both in Canada and abroad, it attracts more attention and excites more interest than any other Province in the Dominion. So far back as 1812, a little settlement was formed on the banks of the Red River, near the point where Winnipeg now stands. The settlers were principally

Scotchmen, taken there by the Earl of Selkirk. It was not, however, until 1869 and 1870 that Manitoba can be said to have become known to the outside world. At that time there was some little trouble with a few half breeds living in the neighborhood, and Viscount (then Colonel) Wolsley was sent up with a body of troops to quell the insurrection. Upon arrival he found the leaders in the trouble had fled, and save that prior to this they had put one man to death—the difficulty was settled without blood-shed.

For several centuries the Hudson Bay Company controlled and practically owned what is now Manitoba and the North West Territory. The straggling collection of dwellings at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, where the capital now stands, being known as Fort Garry, the chief trading post of the Hudson Bay Company.

The average reader in Europe will perhaps be interested to learn that Manitoba is in the very heart of the North American continent.

It is as nearly as possible the exact centre. By the Canadian Pacific Railway, the capital of Manitoba is 1,424 miles from Montreal, the Atlantic Seaport, and 1,482 miles from Vancouver on the Pacific.

The area of Manitoba is 116,021 square miles, equal to about 74,000,000 acres. It extends about 300 miles from East to West, and the Southern boundary is determined by the 49° parallel of latitude. It will be observed that Manitoba lies further south than England, Ireland, Belgium, Holland, Russia and the Vistula Provinces.

The general feature of the country is that of a broad rolling prairie, relieved at intervals, by gently rising hills, and numerous bluffs and lakelets.

This is in striking contrast with the monotonous flat prairie so characteristic of Southern Countries. Making a farm and establishing a home is not a difficult task in Manitoba. In by-gone days and in a wooded country, such as Eastern

Canada, where every acre of the land had to be cleared of heavy timber, it was, indeed, a lonely, difficult task. Yet in spite of all that, the sturdy pioneer who stuck manfully to it succeeded, as the happy homes of wealthy settlers abundantly testify. But the old settlers of to day in Eastern Canada, who fifty years since left Great Britain and Ireland to make their way in life, laughingly remark that those who go to Manitoba have no pioneering to do, and proud as they are of their own success, willingly admit that as much progress can be made on a prairie farm in five years from the date of settlement as could be made in twenty-five years upon a "bush" or wooded farm, and that with much less expenditure of energy and muscle. By some it may be imagined that being so far inland, Manitoba is not a well watered country. This, however, is the reverse of the fact, it being exceedingly well watered.

Scattered throughout the province there are numerous rivers and small lakes, whilst on the eastern boundary and in the northern and north-western parts there are such large bodies of water as the Lake of the Woods, 1,500 square miles in extent; Lake Winnipeg, 280 miles long and containing 8,500 square miles; Lake Winnipegosis, 1,936 square miles, and Lake Manitoba with an area of 1,900 square miles. Winnipeg, the capital, is about 400 miles from Fort William and Port Arthur on Lake Superior, from which points vessels proceed direct to the Atlantic tidewater at Montreal. It is extremely probable that within a few years vessels will be so constructed as to carry cargoes of grain direct from Lake Superior ports to Liverpool and London without transshipping or breaking bulk at all. The great grain-producing fields of Manitoba may be considered as practically within 400 miles of the sea-board. Then again some 650 or 700 miles to the north there is Hudson's Bay, to which point it is proposed to build a railway from Winnipeg. This, when completed, will place the whole of the Province of Manitoba nearer to Liverpool than Montreal is to day. In addition, therefore, to being internally a well watered country, Manitoba, for an inland province, possesses exceptional facilities both by rail and by water for exporting its surplus commodities. These are points those who propose settling in a new country would do well to consider.

Manitoba, though essentially an agricultural country, is not confined exclusively to the production of one article. Wheat, oats, barley, flax, and in fact, nearly all cereals such as are grown in Great Britain are capable of being produced in large quantities, and of excellent quality. Horses, cattle, sheep and pigs thrive well and are annually kept in increasing numbers. Then Manitoba butter and cheese are renowned throughout Canada for the richness and excellence of their quality, wherever care has been taken in the production of the same. Though a large part of the prairie is almost treeless, yet at intervals all over the country, especially along the banks of the rivers and on the hills, "bluffs" and considerable areas of wood are to be met with. These, with the large quantities of timber in the eastern and northern parts of the province have afforded, and will continue to afford, an ample supply for the requirements of the population, as regards fuel and fencing, and to a considerable extent also for building purposes. Coal of good quality is abundant, and on the shores and islands of Lake Winnipeg, iron and other minerals and deposits of salt are found. These are as yet undeveloped. Capital clay for bricks and first-class building stone are also obtained; these various points will, however, be dealt with in greater detail further on. It is sufficient here to point out that the resources of the province are both varied and rich.

The population of the whole Dominion shows an increase during the decade of only 11.52 per cent.; whilst that of Manitoba shows an increase of 148.01 per cent. No other part of the Dominion has made such rapid strides. During the past four years the area of lands under cultivation has been increased more than 100 per cent. During the past ten years the railway mileage has been increased from 275 to 1,575 miles. While the people of the province enjoy the advantage to be derived from having over 200 railway stations, over 600 post-offices, and over 550 schools are under the control of and aided by the Government.





A COMFORTABLE HOME ON THE SOURIS RIVER

Before proceeding to speak of the agricultural capabilities of Manitoba, we shall briefly consider the

### SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

So far as the System of Government is concerned, the newly arrived settler from Great Britain will feel perfectly at home. The principal difference lies in this, that it is more representative, and power and administration are in the hands of the people themselves, and not of a favored few amongst the upper classes.

In the first place, there is a Federal Parliament for the whole of Canada. This Parliament meets in Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, and consists of the Governor-General (representing the Queen), a Senate and a House of Commons in which Manitoba is represented. The franchise is so low that for all British subjects there is practically manhood suffrage.

In addition to this Federal Parliament, there is in each province a Local Legislature whose functions pertain to the administration of justice within the province, local works and undertakings, educational and municipal affairs, and generally all matters of a local or private nature within the province. The Manitoba Legislature consists of thirty-eight members. The Lieutenant-Governor (Vice-Regal Representative) is appointed by the Governor-General of the Dominion, and the Cabinet of five members is chosen from amongst the members of the Legislature.

The maximum duration of the Dominion Parliament is five years; of the Manitoba Local Legislature, four years.

The cities and towns are governed by a mayor and corporation much the same as in the Old Country, only that the mayor and council are elected by popular vote, and not as in the Old Country, by members of the corporation.

But purely rural districts are divided into municipalities, 87 in number. The residents of these divisions elect what is known as a municipal council, whose duties are to administer the affairs of the respective municipalities, such as erecting necessary public buildings, building and maintaining roads and bridges, and levying and collecting the necessary taxes therefor.

In Manitoba taxation and representation go together, and the result is seen in very economical, yet effective government, both legislative and municipal, coupled with very light taxes. There are practically no personal taxes, and the adverse rate of taxation per acre for all purposes in the rural districts is but nominal. The rate, of course, varies. This very much struck the farmers' delegates from Great Britain and Ireland, in the course of their travels through Western Canada.

Major Stevenson, of Londonderry, Ireland, wrote:

"The great features of Manitoba are excellent lands, free for homesteading, or at a reasonable price, very moderate taxes—I may say almost none."

Mr. Robert Pitt, of Ilminster, England, says:

"In Manitoba, or any other country, ownership of land means taxes and other obligations; but here they are not great at present, the only direct taxation on a 160 acre claim being about \$10.00 per year (£2). Then there is the obligation of each settler to give five days labor per year, or the equivalent, to making and maintenance of roads, and that is all."

### AN ADVANCED CIVILIZATION

Manitoba to-day, though young, enjoys all the concomitants of advanced civilization. Her postal service is quite complete for so new a country, and is being rapidly improved. Telegraph lines are being established throughout the province and are being constantly extended. Four different railway systems with their branches splendidly equipped, afford transportation facilities of an exceptional character. In the cities and towns gas and electricity supply light and motive power, and so the catalogue might be extended. The people of the province have in their educational, religious and philanthropic institutions, given incontestable evidence of their advanced ideas, their generosity, and their public spiritedness, while the authorities have been granting liberal aid when warranted in so doing, and, by establishing and fostering agricultural societies, farmers' institutes, an experimental farm, insane asylum, an institution for the deaf and dumb, a home for incurables, and other similar, institutions only crystallize the popular sentiment.



All the leading denominations are well represented. Many of them own fine church edifices with comfortable residences for their ministers. Whether from conviction or habit, the people of the country are careful in their attendance upon Divine service, and in their support of the church of their choice. Sunday schools are greatly esteemed and liberally sustained. In sparsely settled neighborhoods denominationalism is forgotten and all join to establish and maintain a union Sunday school. A decided preference is thus expressed for order, Sunday school observance, and the careful training of the young over the violence and disregard of order and the Sabbath, that are too conspicuous in many new communities.

## EDUCATION

The Educational System of Manitoba is inferior to none. There is a Provincial University liberally endowed with which some five colleges are affiliated. These colleges, except the medical, are under the control of different religious denominations. High schools form the connecting link between the public schools and the colleges.

The public schools are national in character, recognizing no class or distinction of any kind. They are free and of a high standard, embracing as the system does the most approved features to be found in other old and new world systems. It is regarded by educationists as one of the most complete now extant. Public schools are established upon the request of the people as soon as the necessities of the latter demand them. The cost of maintenance is partly provided by the revenues derived from the lands set apart for public school purposes. No less than one eighteenth of the lands of the province have been thus set apart. The Provincial Government also makes an annual appropriation of about one fourth of the entire revenue for the same purpose. The balance of the cost is divided between the School District and the Municipality. In this way the cost is so distributed as not to create a burden on any. The standard for teachers is high and insisted upon. It will thus be seen that the educational needs of the people are well looked after.

The British and Irish farmers' delegates visited some of these schools and were very favorably impressed. Mr. Hy. Simmons of Bearwood Farm, Wokingham Berks, says:

"The schools are entirely free, and open to and used alike by all classes of society. The teachers both male and female appeared very efficient. A good system of drill, to call in or dismiss the various classes, or should an outbreak of fire occur, is practised by the children. The school buildings are good, and the sanitary and ventilation arrangements excellent. The children we saw had a particularly intelligent and strong, healthy appearance, very clean in person, and well dressed. These remarks apply generally throughout the whole Dominion, the school system wherever you go, being all good alike, and churches and chapels in every district. No one contemplating emigration need have any misgivings on either of these matters, as they will find the arrangements good and in their own hands."

Mr. Robert Pitt, of Ilminster, expresses his views thus:

"In a country where there is little or no want one was glad to see school pupils very clean, tidy and well dressed, which appeared general throughout all the provinces. The following points stood out conspicuously, as compared with English board schools: The sexes are more mixed, and this enforces better behaviour on the pupils through respect for themselves, thus lightening vastly the duties of teachers; and further, neither masters nor pupils are allowed to address each other in a tone above that of ordinary conversation, even in as large a class as thirty-five pupils, which appears to work admirable results in two ways—good behaviour and strict attention on the part of the pupils, as otherwise what is going on in class would be entirely missed. The system known as "payment by results" has long been given up as most pernicious. Pupils are examined constantly by masters of other classes, and by Inspectors at the end of the term, when they have to pass their respective standards, of which there are eight; and general opinion holds that the pupils and the country are more benefited by this means. Teachers are not tempted to cram themselves or their pupils; favoring advanced children is discouraged; and to all appearance teachers work to keep their class evenly advancing, encouraging pupils to think before giving answers *à viva voce*. A feature in all the schools is the orderly way of filling and clearing the class rooms in marching order, boys and girls being filed off with great precision. This is admirable training in discipline, and a prevention of panic in case of fire."

## PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

All the buildings necessary for the due administration of justice are provided. In addition to these, there have been erected and fully equipped, a Deaf and Dumb Institute at Winnipeg, a home for incurables at Portage La Prairie, an asylum for the insane at Selkirk and a second asylum for the insane at Brandon. The institute

at Winnipeg has now been in successful operation for some three years and is doing most efficient work. The number of deaf and dumb in the province is not large but there was a general demand that their misfortunes should be mitigated as far as possible. Those unable to defray the cost of their education are maintained at public expense.

The institution at Portage La Prairie provides a comfortable home for seventy-five who may be afflicted with diseases not contagious and are inclined to seek its friendly shelter. The government defrays all expenses though those able to pay their way are expected to do so.

The asylum at Selkirk was established some years ago. With an increasing population, more accommodation was found necessary. The erection of another building was recommended by experts, rather than the enlargement of the one then in existence. About the time this need became pressing it was manifested that the establishment of the reformatory for boys at Brandon was premature. In consequence of this, the institution was converted into an asylum for the insane. It need not be imagined from the fact that there are two institutions of this character that there is an excess of this unfortunate class, for exactly the opposite is the case. Statistics show that the proportion of lunatics in Manitoba is less than one-half what it is in Ontario, and that the cases generally are of a milder type. The numerous agricultural societies throughout the province have been aided considerable with grants from the Provincial Government, and have been doing an admirable work by encouraging competition and a healthy strife among the farmers of the country. They have enabled the farmers to get together, exchange ideas, to compare results, and to promote their common interests.

Not long since, the Legislature provided the machinery for the establishment of **Farmers' Institutes**, which are proving of incalculable advantage to all engaged in agriculture. These institutes are being formed throughout the province, and meetings are held during the winter months. At these papers on live topics are read and then discussed by the members. In this way the experience of all is made available by all.

**The Experimental Farm at Brandon** was established some three years ago, and is calculated in an eminent degree to meet the requirements of farmers prosecuting their vocation under new conditions. As its name indicates, its great purpose and design is to conduct experiments accurately and scientifically to ascertain definitely the best time for and mode of doing what is to be done on any farm. It may, for instance, be desired to know when is the best time to sow seed, or which variety will prove most satisfactory here. If a number of farmers were obliged to test the matter for themselves, much loss might result—that experimenters would be obliged to meet. The facilities on the farm for making the test are much greater, and consequently more accurate and reliable, while the expense is defrayed by the public at large. The land chosen for the farm is of a most varied character, so that the experiments may be equally varied.

It would be quite impossible here to recite the numerous experiments that are now being made. Reports advising of the work on the farm, and the results attained, are issued from time to time, while the newspapers of the province are constantly publishing reports of the farm operations. Hundreds of visitors each season find the farm a source of great delight and profit. The following table will afford some idea of the character of the work being done, as well as of the productions of the soil.

The yield of some grasses (dry) for the year 1891 is as follows :

Timothy and clover .....	4,100 lbs. per acre
Alsike and timothy .....	4,600 " "
Sanfoine clover .....	3,600 " "
Native grasses mixed under cultivation .....	5,100 " "
Lucerne clover .....	3,000 " "
Mixed tame grasses .....	2,700 " "
Meadow Fescue .....	2,640 " "

The yield of some fodder plants (dry) for 1891 is as follows :

Oats and tares .....	10,255 lbs. per acre
Oats and peas .....	8,837 " "
Barley and peas .....	6,862 " "
Rye .....	4,150 " "

The average yield of fodder corn for 1890 from 32 varieties tested was 50,000 lbs. (green) per acre.

These experiments set at rest all questions regarding the cultivation of grasses and fodder plants and the providing for cattle during the winter.

The yield of certain grains and roots for the year 1890 was as follows :

Red Fyfe wheat from 22 to 34 bus. averaging over whole farm per acre 27 bushels.

Black Oats .....	from 78 to 88 bushels per acre
White Oats .....	" 51 " 83 " "
Barley .....	" 40 " 68 " "
Turnips .....	" 600 " 1,300 " "
Potatoes .....	" 200 " 700 " "
Peas .....	" 11 " 24 " "

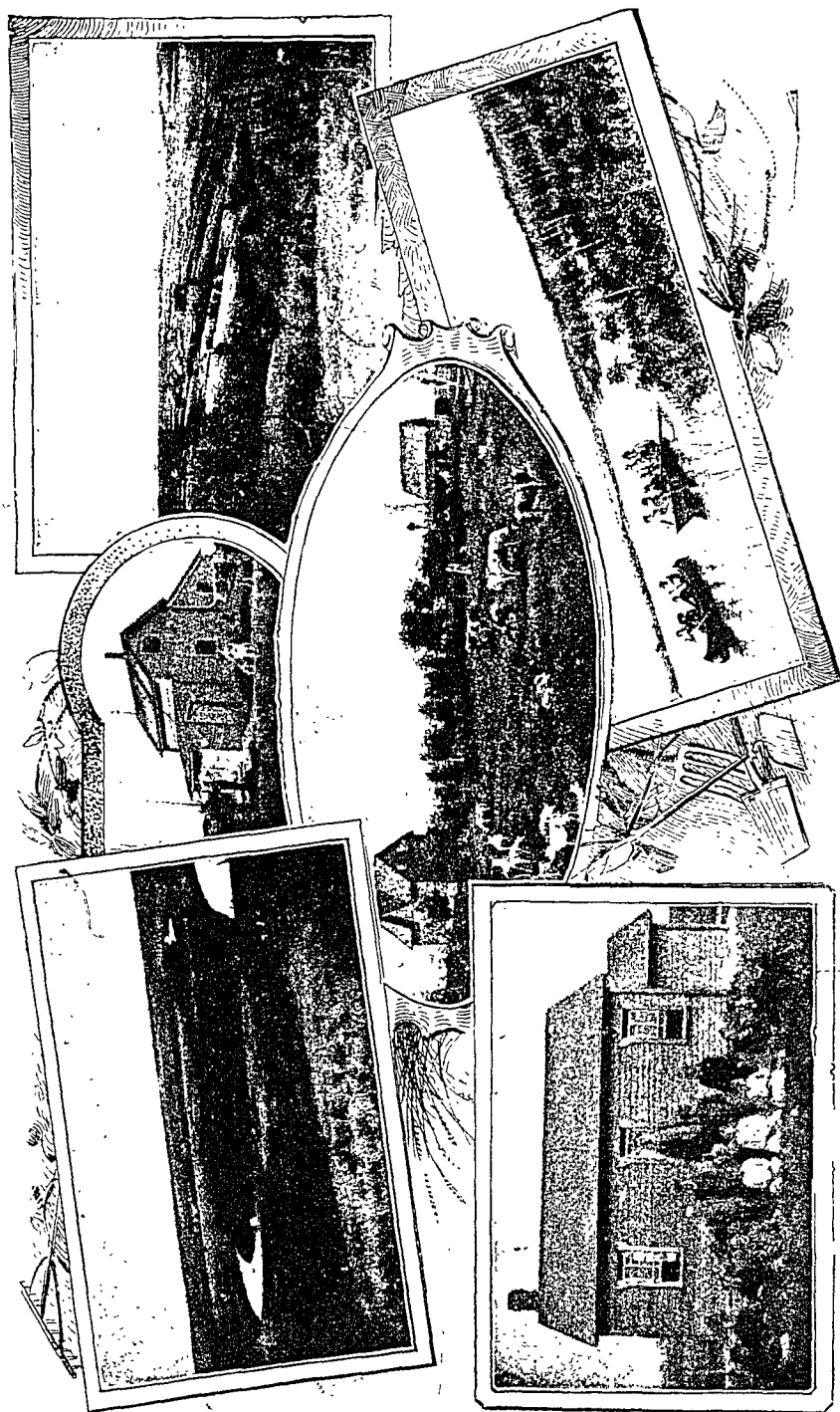
It must be borne in mind that these results are in no way exceptional in character. They are grown on land no better than may be found on almost any other farm in the province. No fertilizers have been used on the land. Any one willing to adopt the same modes of cultivating his land may do so without the slightest difficulty, with the possibility of perhaps getting better results.

Statement of comparative yields based on the returns of acreage and average yields for the respective years of 1890 and 1891.

	1890	1891.
Estimate average yield in Wheat ..	21.1 Bush.	25.3 Bush.
" " Oats ....	41.3 " "	48.3 " "
" " Barley ..	32.1 " "	35.6 " "
" " Potatoes. 235.0	" "	180.4 " "
" produce of Wheat .. 14,665.799	" "	23,191.595 " "
" " Oats .... 9,513.433	" "	14,762.605 " "
" " Barley .. 2,069.415	" "	3,197.876 " "
" " Potatoes. 2,540.820	" "	2,291.982 " "

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE YIELDS.				
	Wheat	Oats.	Barley	Potatoes	Turnips
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
North-Western .....	22.2	45.6	30.8	156.6	270.7
Central .....	24.4	48.3	34.2	117.2	300.
South-Western .....	27.8	49.6	36.	182.7	363.7
South-Central .....	26.8	52.2	40.4	245.8	418.7
North-Central .....	26.5	48.7	36.5	200.	540.
Eastern .....	24.3	45.9	36.	180.5	242.4
For the Province .....	25.3	48.3	35.6	180.4	355.9





TYPICAL MANITOBA SCENES



# Railroads and Markets

**Railway Extension a Marked Feature—Markets at every Railway Station—Grain is never a drug on the Market.**

**R**AILWAYS now-a-days are a prime essential to a good grain market. The several systems of railways operating within the Province of Manitoba, at the present time supply a service that is really excellent. When the branches now projected are in full working order, scarcely any portion of the province really needing a railway will be without one. Competition between the different lines is relied upon to procure improved rates from time to time. The following table shows the present mileage:

Main line C.P.R.	300
Pembina Mountain branch C.P.R.	202
Southern and Canadian branch	144
Emerson branch C.P.R.	66
West Selkirk branch C.P.R.	23
Stonewall	20
Brandon and Souris Coal Field branch	92
Manitoba and Northwestern	279
Saskatchewan and Western	15
Shell River branch	11
Red River Valley N. P. and M.	65
Portage Extension N. P. and M.	50
Brandon and Morris branch N. P. & M.	145
North West Central	50
Hudson Bay (not yet equipped)	40

By glancing at a map of the province it will be seen that the roads have been fairly distributed, and no doubt need be entertained that railroads will be extended and built as they may be required.

In 1881 there were about	275 miles of railway.
" 1891 " are	1,375 " "

Increase in ten years ..... 1,100 " "

In 1879 there was no railway at all in the whole country between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains.

In addition to the railroads mentioned above, others are projected; among these are the Winnipeg and Duluth Railroad, intended to connect by an air line, Winnipeg and Duluth (a United States port on Lake Superior), and the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway, which it is proposed to build to Hudson Bay, a distance of about 700 miles.

The extension of railways during the last three or four years has been one of the most strongly marked features of Manitoba's progress, and this development is truly marvellous.

**Markets.**—It is almost a truism to say of this country that wherever there are railways, there are markets; for at nearly all railroad stations there are grain buyers and elevators, or facilities for loading and unloading grain, and there is also the nucleus of a small village, so that the farmer not only gets cash for his grain, but is able at the same time and place to put up, if necessary, at the adjacent hotel and refresh both himself and his team, and at the shops near by obtain the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

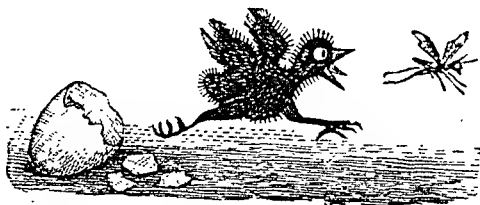
**Demand for grain.**—Grain is not a drug on the market as many in the Old Country suppose it to be. On the contrary, owing to the superior quality, there is usually quite a lively scramble on the part of buyers to obtain good grain. It is sold upon a different system to that prevailing in England. Suppose the farmer

lives near Brandon—and what is true of Brandon is true in degree of other points—he will start out with his load of grain fifty to sixty bushels, and drive to town, not with the heavy wagon engineered by four horses and two men, such as may often be seen in England, but with a light wagon and two horses, enabling him to complete the journey in a short time.

When he arrives at the market he will probably find ten or a dozen grain buyers on the street ready to look at his wheat and make a bid. He, of course, accepts the best offer, and drives his grain to the elevator where it is dumped into the bin and weighed. From the man in charge he receives his certificate as to weight and quantity, and proceeding to the bank obtains the cash. It is entirely a cash transaction. At the time of writing good wheat is worth 3s. 3d. per bushel, with a prospect of being considerably higher. The farmer who has 5,000 to 6,000 bushels, as many have, can afford to look the world in the face with a feeling of content and independence to which farmers in European countries are unfortunately strangers.

What is stated of wheat is to a large extent true of other kinds of produce, oats, barley, flax, cheese, butter, roots, vegetables, etc., only that in the case of the three last named there is more liable to be a temporary glut in the market, which may have the effect for a short time of reducing prices. As the years go on there is less likelihood of this as transportation facilities are improved, and outside markets are being established. The price of grain when bought and sold on a large scale by dealers to one another or to millers, is usually determined by grade. These standards are fixed annually by a Board of grain examiners who derive their authority from the Government. A Government grain examiner is appointed who determines the grade of each lot submitted to him for inspection.

Up to the present, the great bulk of the surplus wheat of Manitoba has been sold to millers in Eastern Canada, who use it for improving the grades of their flour. Some little has for several years past been shipped to England and Scotland, and this year is likely to see the amount thus disposed of considerably increased. Should the present rate of progress be maintained, Manitoba will, within five years, be able to supply Great Britain with thirty to fifty million bushels of wheat, in quality equal to any, and superior to most the world produces.



# Soil

## Opinions of Experts—Land of High Fertility— Easily Obtained.



NE of the first questions a practical man will ask is this: "What kind of soil is there in Manitoba?" The answer to this question can only be in general terms, as whilst land may be good in one district, in another it may be indifferent. Speaking generally, the surface of the country is a rolling prairie, largely divested of trees, and in the majority of cases largely covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, which, renewed year by year, has for centuries fed the vast herds of buffalo—millions in number—that roamed over its surface. This land is ready for the plough.

The soil is in many cases a rich black loam, resting upon a clay sub-soil. It has within recent years been analysed by some of the world's greatest chemists, and examined by many of the leading men of the Old Country. Within the last four or five years Manitoba has been visited by a large number of influential men who, at various times, and in their own ways, have stated their opinions as to the soil of this part of the world.

Professor Tanner, of the Department of Agriculture, South Kensington, one of the best known scientific agriculturists in Great Britain, writing on this subject, says:

"The soil of Manitoba differs very greatly in different parts, for we must not forget that we are speaking of a tract of country larger than Great Britain and Ireland. No one need be surprised at the fact that we find in Manitoba, soils which are good, bad and indifferent, and yet experience justifies the Indian title it bears as 'The Land of the Great Spirit, or God's Country,' for this is the literal translation of the word 'Manitoba.' One man may truthfully describe the soil of his neighborhood as being most fertile in its character, whilst another man may, with equal truth, describe some land he has discovered as being of little agricultural value. The practical question we have to deal with is this:—Can we find plenty of very good land throughout the province? I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that land of very high fertility may be most easily obtained there by any man who knows his business, and who can tell the difference between good and inferior soils. I am bound even to go beyond this, and state that although we have hitherto considered the black earth of Central Russia (Tchornoi Zem) the richest soil in the world, that land has now to yield its distinguished position to the rich, deep, black soils of Manitoba and the North West Territory. Here it is that 'the champion soils of the world' are to be found, and we may rejoice that they are located within the British Empire."

Professor Fream of the College of Agriculture, Downton, Salisbury, speaking of the country lying between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, says:

"From the Red River Valley to the foot-hills of the Rockies is one vast fertile plain, the prairie, which for ages has afforded grazing lands to innumerable herds of buffalo which have to a great extent disappeared in the presence of the white man, but whose bones, bleaching on the prairie, may still be seen in great numbers. Red River Valley is occupied by a great lacustrine deposit forty miles wide which extends right through the province of Manitoba from north to south. It presents a flat surface of the most typical prairie land, and is made up of the finest possible silt with a covering of black vegetable soil which works up with great facility into choice agricultural land."

In the year 1884, The British Association met in Canada, and during the trip many of the members visited and examined Manitoba and the Western Prairies. In a speech delivered at Winnipeg on the return journey, by Sir Richard Temple, M. P., that gentleman said:

"Almost everywhere we saw rich soil. Most of us expected we would find tracts of arid waste, or that, if we saw rich soil, it would be largely interspersed with specimens of gravel, rock, and soil not suitable for cultivation; but this idea proved entirely false."

The Right Honorable the Earl of Aberdeen paid a prolonged visit to Canada in 1890, and on Feby. 10th, 1891, giving evidence before the Imperial Colonization Committee in London, said :

"I do not claim to be an expert as to soil, but I was very pleased with what I saw in Manitoba."

The British and Irish Farmers' Delegates who went out to Canada in 1890, were much pleased with the soil, as the following representative reports show. Mr. John Speir of Newton, Glasgow, Scotland, writes thus :

"The fertility of the soil of the Prairie Province, as it is called, can scarcely be surpassed by that of any other country. The greater part of this vast area is underlain by deep beds of a greyish white clay on the top of which are from nine to twenty-four inches of black vegetable mould. In the southern and middle districts of this province, are to be found millions of acres of the finest farming land to be met with anywhere and these same plains produce a quality of wheat which sells in Britain higher than that of any other country."

Mr. Edwards of Ruthin, Wales, says of Manitoba :

"The greater part of this province contains millions of acres of wheat growing land, varying in depth from fifteen inches to five feet of black vegetable mould, and will yield eight or ten crops of wheat in succession without rest or manure."

Major Stevenson, of Londonderry, Ireland, reports

"The soil of Manitoba is of a rich vegetable loam, black in color, and full of organic matter; in some places it is of great depth, and its wealth of plant food cannot easily be exhausted."

Mr. Arthur Daniel, of Dereham Road, Norwich, England, expresses this opinion :

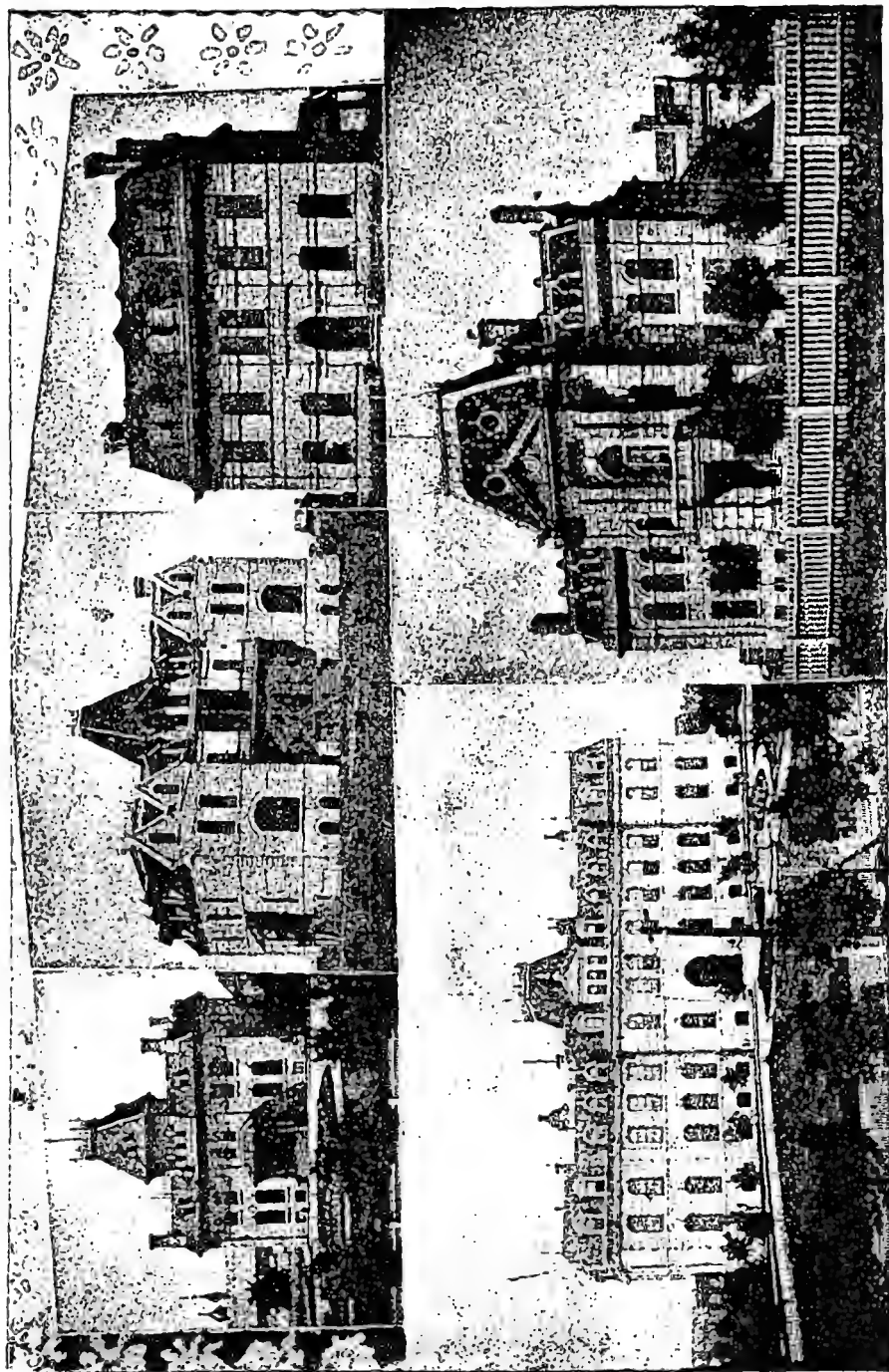
"The soil and products in Manitoba and the North West differ much from those of the older provinces. The soil consists of a dark vegetable loam of great depth and capable of producing grain for many years to come without the application of manure. Here we found the chief crops to be wheat, oats and potatoes. The latter, though only grown in small quantities, are very fine and of good quality."

Further remark regarding the soil is unnecessary.









# MANITOBA'S PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

GOVERNMENT HOUSE  
LEGISLATIVE AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDING, WINNIPEG

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE, WINNIPEG

COURT HOUSE, E. J. D., WINNIPEG

LANDS, TITLES OFFICE, WINNIPEG

# Productions of the Country

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**Wheat Raising a Distinctive Feature—but Mixed Farming Secures Gratifying Results—Cost of Raising Crops—Live Stock, Dairy Farming, etc.**

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**B** EING satisfied regarding the soil, the next item of information required by the prospective settler or investor would naturally have reference to the productions of the country. Up to the present, Manitoba has been chiefly, though not altogether, a grain producing country. To-day it is becoming more essentially a region where mixed farming is practised.

Wheat, oats, barley, peas, roots and vegetables, and indeed, nearly all cereals and roots produced in England are also successfully grown in Manitoba. The same may be said of live stock; horses, cattle, sheep and pigs being kept in large and increasing numbers, and thriving wonderfully.

It is not unusual in Great Britain and Ireland to hear doubts expressed as to the agricultural capacity of Manitoba. These doubts arise mainly from ignorance of the true condition of affairs, and not infrequently from the wretched reports sent home by those who failing to succeed in anything in the land they hailed from, have, without previous experience in agriculture, tried their hand at farming in Manitoba and failed in that also.

Wheat raising is Manitoba's distinctive feature. This industry must give her particular prominence in the eyes of all interested in agriculture, or the world's bread supply.

It is a fact well established both scientifically and experimentally that the cultivated plants yield the greatest product near the northernmost limit at which they "will grow." This law seems to be of universal application and is as satisfactorily illustrated with cotton and Indian corn as with wheat. Manitoba's position is favorable in this particular. Another important condition to the successful culture of wheat is the long protracted sunshine during the summer months. Professor G. M. Dawson is authority for the following statement: "In addition to the favorable climatic conditions indicated by the thermometer, the length of day in summer in the northern latitudes favor the rapid and vigorous growth of vegetation, and takes the place to a certain extent of heat in this respect."

Doubtless the luxuriant and rapid growth of vegetation in Manitoba may be accounted for, in part, by the long hours of sunshine which for a part of the year is over sixteen hours per day. With Manitoba's northerly location, her marvellously fertile soil, her long protracted and uninterrupted sunshine and her rain fall, it is not surprising that extraordinary crops of wheat and other grains are grown.

It is safe to say there is not any part of North America where the yield of wheat over a number of years has been so uniformly high as it is in Manitoba. Nearly every season there are many cases where exceptionally good farmers or those having first-class land produce crops yielding from thirty to forty-five bushels per acre. Manitoba wheat, on account of its superior flour producing qualities, is much sought after by millers all over Eastern Canada and in Great Britain. It meets a ready sale at about 6d. to 1s. per bushel higher prices than is paid for most American and English wheats. Red Fyfe wheat is the variety most grown, as it seems to be greatly in favor with the millers, but other varieties, which are said to mature more quickly, are being introduced with success. There are some very large wheat farms in the province, many men having from 300 to 500 acres under crop, and some from 1,000 to 2,000 acres.

The Tenant Farmers' Delegates, to whom reference has already been made, studied this question of wheat growing very closely, and one or two of them entered into minute calculations as to the relative cost of production in Manitoba and in the Old Country. Here are the opinions and calculations of some of them :

Mr. J. T. Wood, Hallwood, in Liverpool :

"Manitoba is at present a wheat-growing—indeed, I had almost said a wheat-manufacturing—province, as the large majority of its farmers depend for their profits almost exclusively on this grain, for the growth of which the rich black loam of its prairies is admirably adapted. Wheat can be cultivated with a **minimum of labour**, a matter of great importance when the scarcity of farm-hands in almost every district is considered, and it is a **product easily saleable** and readily transported."

Mr. Edwards, of Ruthin, Wales :

"The best wheat growing districts in my opinion are in Manitoba. . . . I have been engaged in cases of arbitration, and, as a valuer of farm crops in Wales for upwards of a quarter of a century, think I am entitled to venture an opinion upon a subject, which must be of great interest to my fellow-countrymen in the Principality, as well as to Canadian farmers. I have endeavored to understate rather than overstate the productive capacity of the Canadian North-West, and this will be generally admitted when I state that my calculations are based upon a four years' average, one year of which was the worst that had been known for twelve years."

The following table shows the cost of wheat-growing in Manitoba as compared with the cost in Wales :—

#### Cost of Wheat Growing in Manitoba, Product per Acre, and Price;

Year.	Yield per Acre.		Price per Bushel	
	Bushels.	of 60 lbs.	s.	d.
1887	25	76 cents =	3	0½
1888	23	78 "	=	3 1½
1889	15	90 "	=	3 7½
1890	29	84 "	=	3 4½
Average	23	£2 "	=	3 3½

£1 15s. 8½d. per acre.

#### Expenses

Interest on purchase money of farm bought at £3 per acre, at 7½ per cent	£0	4	6
Ploughing, seed and sowing		0	15 6
Harvesting, threshing and carting to elevators		0	16 4
Winter keep of horses and oxen per acre		0	1 6
Rates and taxes per acre		0	0 8

Balance profit per acre	1	18	6
	1	17	2½
	£3	15	8½

#### Cost as above in Wales

Year.	Yield per Acre.		Price per Quarter.	
	Qrs.	Bls.	£	s. d.
1887	4	6	1	12 6
1888	4	0	1	11 10
1889	4	3	1	9 9.
1890	3	7	1	11 0

Average	4	2	£1	11 3½
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£6 12s. 11d. per acre.

#### Expenses

Average rent of wheat-growing land	£1	12	0
Tithe		0	6 8
Taxes		0	4 6
Manure, carting and spreading		3	0 0
Ploughing, seed and sowing		1	5 0
Harvesting, threshing and marketing		0	18 0

Deduct value of straw and unexhausted manure left per acre.	£7	6	2
	1	0	0

Balance profit per acre	£6	6	2
	0	6	9

£6 12 11

NOTE. If interest is added to the working capital, no profit can be shown to the Welsh farmer.

## Wages Received by Farmers in Manitoba and the North-West

### Farm servants —

Summer months, from £4 10s. to £5 10s. per month, and board.

Winter " " £2 10s. to £3.

Maid servants—from £2 to £4 10s per month.

Stonemasons, joiners, blacksmiths and other mechanics—8s. to 12s. per day.

### Cost of Living compared with Britain

Clothing that can be bought here for £3 will cost £4 in Canada.

Shoes " " " 16s. will cost 12s. " "

Rent of cottage here, £4 10s.; in Canada, £8.

Groceries about the same.

Coal—one-third dearer in Canada

Butter, poultry, butcher's meat, and bread—one-third cheaper in Canada.

Ironmongery for household purposes one-fifth dearer in Canada.

Implements of husbandry and harness—one-fifth cheaper in Canada.

Mr. George Hutchinson, of Brougham Castle, Penrith, Cumberland, says :

"At Portage la Prairie I got some interesting figures as to the actual cost of growing wheat on a quarter-section, or 160 acres of land, all the work being let by contract :

	£	s.	d.
Ploughing .....	0	8	0
Seed, 2 bushels at 3s. 4d. ....	0	6	8
Sowing and harrowing .....	0	3	4
Reaping with binder and stooking. ....	0	8	0
Stacking and marketing.....	0	4	8
Threshing, 2d. per bushel.....	0	3	4
Expense per acre.....	£1	14	0
These 160 acres produced 23 bushels per acre, which were sold at 3s. 4d. per bushel, or per acre.....	£3	16	8
Deduct expense per acre.....	1	14	0
Balance per acre.....	£2	2	8

The carriage of wheat from Manitoba to Liverpool varied considerably; I put including insurance, landing and other charges, about 2s. per bushel, or 16s. per quarter would be over an average, so that this wheat could be delivered in Liverpool at a cost of 28s. per quarter. Manitoba wheat at the present time is worth 40s. per quarter in Liverpool. The price allows a considerable margin of profit for the wheat growers of Manitoba.

Professor Tanner of the Department of Agriculture, South Kensington, writing as to the quality of Manitoba wheat, publishes the following as the grouped opinions of fourteen of the largest millers in Great Britain and Ireland :

**Manitoba Wheat.**—"This is a most valuable wheat for milling. It recommends itself from a miller's or baker's point of view in all points, a type of the perfect. More desirable wheat than samples of hard fyfe Canadian for the British miller could not be found. It is simply magnificent. There can be no better quality of wheat used for mixing purposes, both for strength and quality of flour produced, superior even to No. 1 Minnesota wheat. It would prove invaluable to millers of this country where home-grown wheats frequently come to hand in damp condition in consequence of the humidity of the climate. It possesses splendid quality and value for mixing with English wheats; but can we get a regular supply of it? I am afraid the American millers are too cute to allow this quality to come here in any quantity if they can possibly prevent it. If such wheat can be put on our market at a reasonable price it must meet a ready demand at three or four shillings per quarter over the best Indian red wheats. No doubt it would do for mixing in some districts, but I would most certainly grind it alone, and it would make flour of the finest quality. Could we get such quality regularly, we should have no fear of any American competition in the point of quality of flour. It is just what we want and what we cannot buy. The value and quality of Manitoba wheat lies in the fact that it is grown on almost virgin soil. Makers of the best flour are, or should be, anxious as far as they can to get their supplies of wheat that they depend on for strength from those parts of the north-west of America where wheat is a new crop to the land. No. 1 Duluth is not in any way fit to compare with the best Manitoba wheat, especially not in its working qualities. It is certainly as beautiful wheat as I ever saw, and particularly well adapted for millers in this country. Surely some agency can be devised for getting more easy access to these hard wheats which are never seen in commerce in purity. If the English miller could only get a good supply of such wheat at a moderate price, fine Hungarian flour would stand little chance in this country."

What is true of the quality of wheat is to a great extent true also of oats and barley, of which large quantities are raised. Oats do remarkably well, and, in a good season it is nothing uncommon to pass by large fields where the straw is standing from five to six feet high and which yields sixty-five or seventy-five bushels per

acre. At present considerable attention is being directed to the growth of two-rowed barley suitable for English malting purposes.

**The Welsh Farmers' Delegate states :**

"Barley and oats have until now been mostly consumed at home, but my opinion is that at no distant date, barley will be largely cultivated for export. The samples which I inspected at the Agricultural Shows, Experimental Farms and other places where it has been grown with care, will compare favorably with barley grown in the best places of Great Britain, and is certainly better than the average of our malting barley in Wales. The samples of oats are also quite equal to ours, perfectly hard and full of flour. The price made of last year's oats in September this year, for home consumption, was equal to ours."

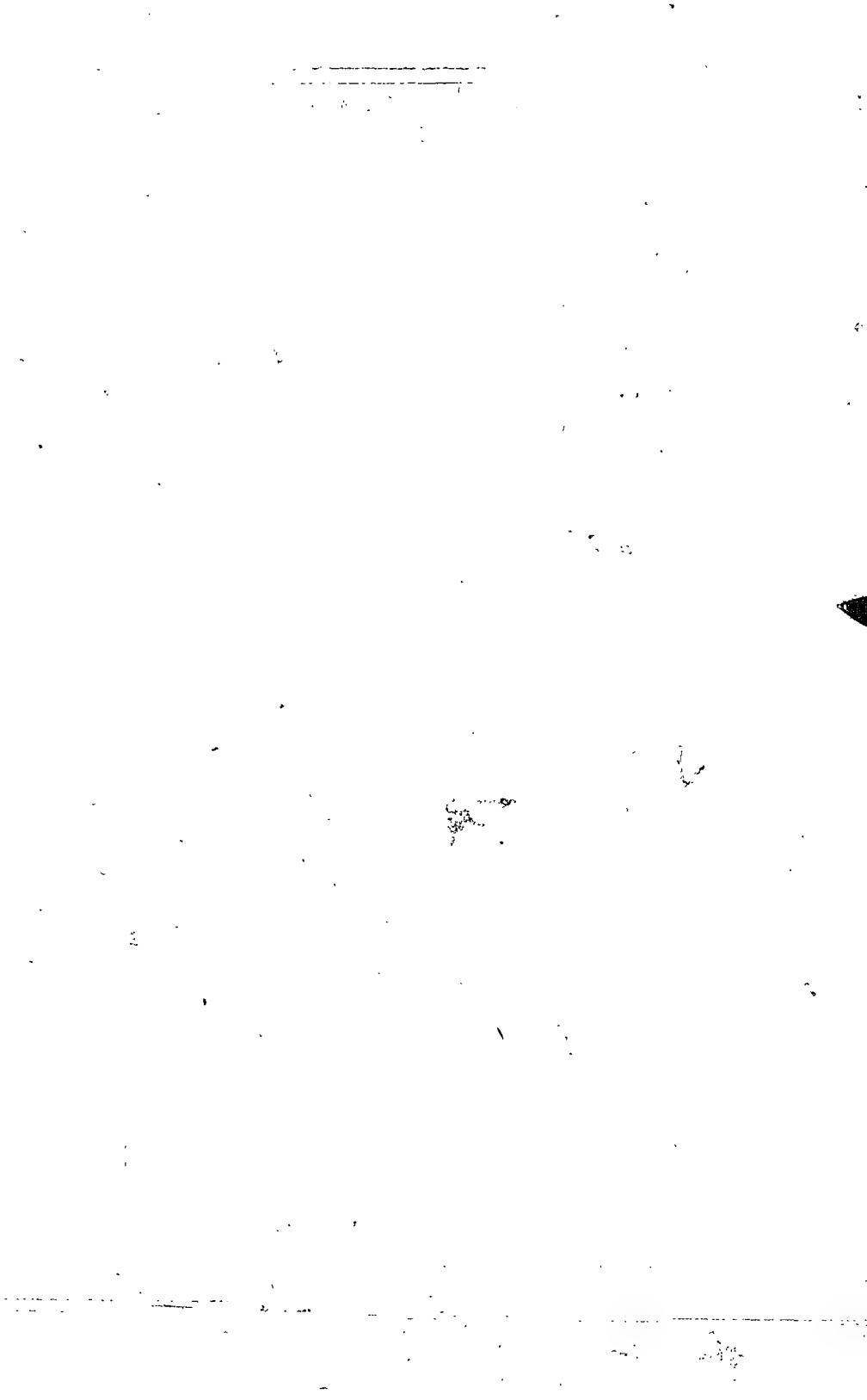
In the production of roots and vegetables Manitoba has few equals and probably no superior. Eastern Canadians, who themselves come from a good root and vegetable country, are simply astonished at the productions of Manitoba in these lines.

## **LIVE STOCK**

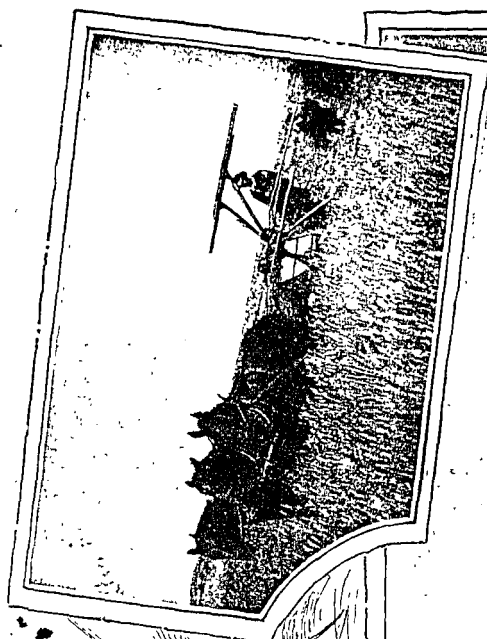
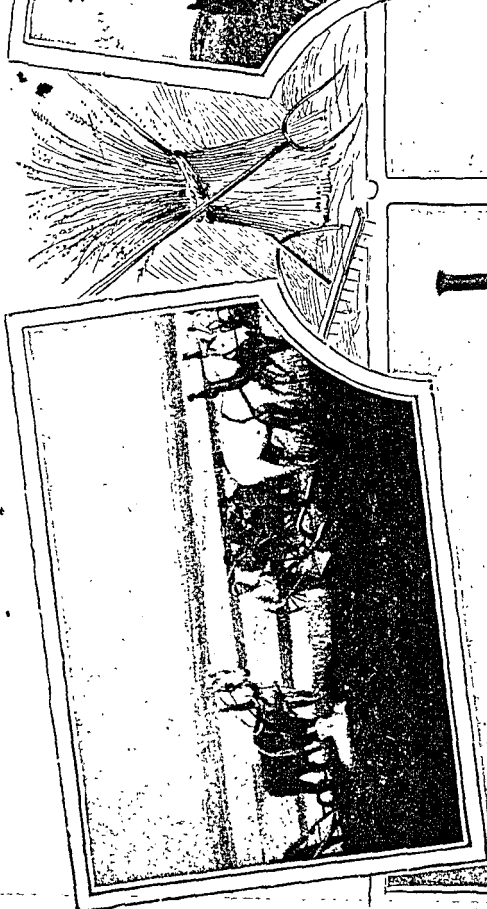
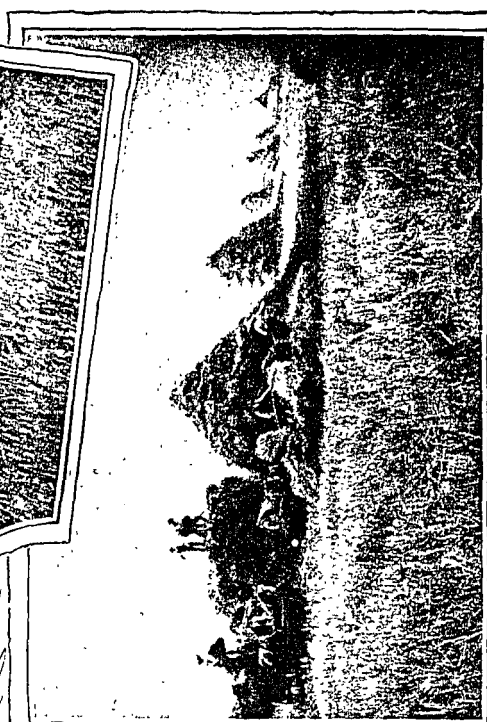
**Horses and Cattle** thrive remarkably well on the prairie farms of Manitoba, and in proportion to the numbers kept there is probably more high class stock than in any other part of Canada. According to the July, 1891, bulletin of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, there are in the province 2,262 stallions; this shows a remarkable increase upon former years, and indicates that Manitoba farmers are themselves going largely into horse breeding. Some of the most valuable stallions in Canada are to be found in Manitoba, having been imported direct from Europe. Cattle in increasing numbers are to be met with all over the prairie. There are some notable breeds of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Herefords and Galloways. During the past two years, but especially in 1891, large numbers of cattle have been shipped from Manitoba to Great Britain, some as "stockers" for finishing off on the farms and in the stables of Old Country farmers, and others as fat cattle. This trade is an increasing one. The question is sometimes asked, especially in England,—“How do you feed the cattle in Manitoba, and how do they stand the climate?” Usually the cattle fed on the wild prairie hay, which in most parts grows in great abundance. In such parts the settlers in a given district not infrequently put their cattle together in a herd, hiring a boy to look after them and see that they not only get grass and water, but that they are kept out of the standing crops, and at night brought safely home. The richest of grass covering millions of acres of land is annually allowed to decay, simply because no one is living near with cattle to consume it. The quality of beef produced is of the best, and under the circumstances the cost of production is reduced to a minimum. Not infrequently an animal whose total cost did not exceed more than a few dollars, realizes from £8 to £16. It is generally acknowledged that both cattle and horses prefer and thrive better on wild prairie grass than on cultivated varieties.

In the past it has been so easy to obtain an ample supply of hay for the mere trouble of curing the wild grass, that Manitoba farmers have not done much in the way of cultivating, but at the Experimental farm at Brandon very useful work is being done in this connection. Manager S. A. Bedford states that sixty grasses and clovers are being tested. As the farm was only established in 1888 it is too early to express a decided opinion with regard to many of these varieties, but enough has been learned to establish the fact that Manitoba will always have a most bountiful supply of grass. In certain parts of the country where there is a considerable quantity of wood, cattle, and sometimes horses, are kept out of doors all the winter; but on most Manitoba farms they are stabled from about the middle or end of November to the middle or end of March. Most days the cattle are turned out and allowed to run round the buildings and in the yard and “rustle” round the straw stacks. It should be explained here that straw is so plentiful in Manitoba it is not preserved as carefully as in older settled countries. It is usually allowed to lie in a big heap on the ground where it is threshed. The rich prairie hay is the principal diet, in most cases the sole diet, and no better testimony can be given to the healthfulness of the climate and the nutritious nature of the food than is afforded by the sleek and well conditioned cattle to be seen all over Manitoba in the spring.





TYPICAL MANITOBA SCENES



**Sheep.**—It has been found that this province is especially adapted to the rearing of sheep. In some parts of the province men have gone into sheep ranching on a large scale, and have found it very remunerative.

**Pigs.**—The raising of pigs in Manitoba has not received that attention which its importance and profits demands. Last summer one of the leading provincial papers offered a prize for the best essay on "The Profits of Hog Raising in Manitoba and the North West." The prize was awarded to Mr. Henry Newmach of Strathewan, Manitoba, who says "An ordinary Berkshire grade of pig six weeks old can be bought almost anywhere in Manitoba for \$2; commoner pigs in proportion. At six months old, if these pigs have been well fed, cleanly kept and are fairly well bred, they should dress 140 lbs. each. Now estimate the cost of this 140 lbs. Pigs at six weeks old weigh twenty pounds, costing \$2; four and one half months to make 120 lbs. increase, will eat an average of three and one half pounds of food for each pound gained, or 420 lbs., in all costing usually about seventy cents a 100 lbs., or \$3.15; cost of killing and hauling to market, say fifty cents, or in all \$5.65.

The average price of pork at that season of the year, viz., October, is eight cents, which, for 140 lbs. would bring \$11.20, leaving the profit of \$5.55 (23s.) for each pig for the summer, which ought to satisfy even the most exacting for their labor and skim-milk."

There is very little doubt each year will see a larger number of pigs kept in the province. As farmers become more firmly established and get better buildings around them, they will pay more attention, not only to keeping pigs, but to poultry, which do remarkably well, and to many of the other etceteras (or what in a new country have too often been treated as such) of a prosperous mixed farm. Both animal and vegetable life in Manitoba enjoys a singular exemption from diseases, and from those enemies of the breeder and farmer that rob the latter of so large a proportion of their reward. Wise legislation, rigidly enforced, has kept foreign markets open to Canadian producers when those of other countries have been shut out.

**Dairy Farming** is constantly engaging an increasing amount of intelligent interest. In most parts the pasturage is of a superior quality and the supply of good water is ample, fulfilling most of the conditions for profitable cheese and butter making. Already a limited number of creameries and cheese factories have demonstrated the profit that may be derived from these enterprises. The government, the agricultural societies and the farmers' institutes are in various ways promoting these industries. Each year will doubtless witness more extensive operations in these departments, as those who have considered their value and have made practical tests are fully satisfied of their remunerative character. The market for these commodities is practically limited and good prices are assured.

The special correspondent of the *London Times*, who travelled through Canada several years since, writing to that paper about Manitoba, says:

"The products of the province are of the widest range. In food, the people no longer need outside supplies, but grow all their own meats, vegetables and fruits, with large quantities to spare for shipment to less favored neighbors. The tall elevators that stand up at frequent intervals along the railway routes tell of the wheat this rich valley produces to send to all parts of the world. Train loads of cattle and hogs raised on these prairies are sent eastward to Canada. The dairy interest is becoming so large that several towns are extensive exporters of butter and cheese. Manufacturing establishments are springing up, and, taken all together, this prolific province seems, after the railway journey round the rock-bound coast of Lake Superior and the sterility on the height of land between its affluence and the Red River, to be literally the Promised Land for the Canadians."

**Fish.**—Amongst the sundry items of commercial importance to Manitoba, is fish.

**Furs.**—In the settled portions of the country, fur-bearing animals are annually becoming fewer in number, but in the immense territory to the North and West, all kinds of furs are still obtained in large numbers. Several firms in

Winnipeg are engaged extensively in this business. The Hudson Bay Company in its last published account shows that the net proceeds of the sales of furs for the year ending May 31st, 1890, amounted to \$261,000.

**Game.**—Manitoba is a veritable sportsman's Paradise, for, in addition to the various kinds of fish to which reference has just now been made, the sportsman can find elk, moose and deer at points not far removed from Winnipeg. The buffalo has disappeared, but bears can be met with in the more secluded parts, as also can timber wolves and lynx. Then in the settled parts of the country and around nearly every town and village he may find almost unlimited quantity of prairie chicken, wild ducks and geese, wild turkeys, foxes and prairie wolves, some badgers and martens, skunks, etc., etc. Perhaps when the sportsman finishes up by skunk hunting, he will conclude the variety is sufficient.



# Will Sustain Millions

## Room for Hundreds of Thousands to Repeat the Experience of Successful Ones.

**T**HE extent of the boundaries of Manitoba is ample to sustain a population of millions. There is room for hundreds of thousands more to repeat the experience of those who have satisfied themselves that farming in Manitoba is a remunerative occupation. It will be observed that the reason why this is so are, among others, the following:

First.—The land is easily cultivated. There is no clearing of forests, no removing of stumps and roots, no need of irrigation. Almost no stones to interfere with working the land. After the land is once broken and backset, little or no difficulty is experienced in its cultivation, which means a minimum of cost.

Second.—The land is specially suited for the use of machinery; sulky ploughs, seeders, binders, and all labor-saving machinery can be used with the fewest possible hindrances.

Third.—Fertilizing the land is not necessary, doubtless in time this may be resorted to profitably.

Fourth.—A large yield is almost certain. Observation establishes the fact that the further North grain is grown the larger is the yield. While further South it is usual to find two grains in each cluster forming the row, in Manitoba three, and often more, well formed grains are usually found in each cluster.

Fifth.—A very superior sample, and correspondingly valuable sample, is most generally secured. It often weighs sixty-five pounds to the bushel. Manitoba wheat uniformly commands the highest price in the markets on account of its vastly superior flour-forming properties.

Sixth.—The beautiful dry weather that usually prevails during harvest time and throughout the fall enables the farmer to harvest, cure, and thresh his grain with the least amount of handling and expense. No one thinks of putting his unthreshed grain in a barn. Specially careful farmers stack their grain, while many thresh it out of the stook and store it in granaries or elevators. The reader must remember that these statements are not made as theories or prophecies, but on the actual experience of thousands, who in the course of a series of years have tested their perfect accuracy.

### MANUFACTURES

While agriculture is and will likely continue to be the leading and most important industry of the country, manufacturing interests are by no means neglected. Certainly, with an increasing population and corresponding needs, these will continually become greater in number and importance. Already there are in the country flour mills, saw mills, planing mills, sash, door and blind factories, woollen mills (for the manufacture of yarns, cloths, blankets, etc.), oil mills, brick yards, paper mills, machine shops, wagon and carriage shops, cooper shops, etc.

It will be readily inferred that where so many different lines are now operated successfully, there is a very large field for these and other manufactures as the country develops. Mineral deposits of different kinds await development. The coal and iron deposits are, without doubt, extensive and valuable. Coal oil also has been discovered, while there are extensive and most valuable deposits of clay, suitable for the manufacture of bricks, terra cotta, etc.

# Important Matters Solved

**Plenty of Wood and Coal—Water Abundant—And the Climate all that can be Desired.**

## FUEL



THE fuel question has been satisfactorily solved. While as yet no difficulty has been experienced in regard to this, the visible supply was by no means inexhaustible. The opinion that has for some time prevailed that there were enormous coal-deposits here has been fully verified. It is now known that there are vast coal areas within and contiguous to the province of such extent as to be practicably inexhaustible. It has been discovered that between Red River and the Rocky Mountains there are some 65,000 square miles of coal bearing strata. This coal is without doubt good for domestic purposes, and is believed to be equally so for steam and manufacturing purposes.

The Legislature has effected an arrangement by which this coal is to be supplied at from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per ton, according to locality. With the extraordinary transportation facilities possessed here, controlled and regulated as far as possible by the Legislature, and with enormous deposits of excellent coal, easily and inexpensively available, Manitoba enjoys most exceptional advantages, assuring an ample and cheap supply to all her inhabitants.

## WATER SUPPLY

It may be proper to observe that the water supply of the province is abundant. In addition to the numerous larger and smaller rivers and creeks, there are generously distributed many lakes of varying dimensions, from the size of Lake Winnipeg down to small ponds, all of which almost without exception are fit for animal and domestic use. Not infrequently bubbling springs of the purest and most wholesome water afford an ample supply. Pumps are used winter and summer with as little difficulty as elsewhere.

Water is found in most parts of the province with comparatively little trouble. There are, of course, some few points where difficulty has been experienced in obtaining good water without sinking a great depth for it, but that is the case in all countries. As a rule it is easily obtained in Manitoba at a very shallow depth—very often not more than twelve or fifteen feet. The observations and inquiries of the British Farmers' Delegates on this point were very careful.

One of them, Mr. Robert Pitt, of Ilminster, England, says:

"Water is found of good quality almost over the entire province at such a shallow depth that the anxiety of disposing of the question before settling on any section of land need hardly be thought of."

Major Stevenson, of Londonderry, Ireland, says:

"Water is readily obtainable by sinking wells."

## CLIMATE

Perhaps, upon no one point is Manitoba so misunderstood as in regard to its climate. The idea has essentially prevailed in the Old Country that is a frozen wilderness, the fit abode only of Indians and wild animals. No opinion could be more incorrect than this. The climate is cold in winter and warm in summer. But as the atmosphere is wonderfully dry and bracing, neither the cold nor the heat is felt as they otherwise would be. For instance, 10° or 20° below zero in the humid atmosphere of Great Britain and Ireland would be simply unendurable; in Manitoba it is pleasant. On such days as these with their wealth



HOME OF A PROSPEROUS SETTLER





of bright sunshine, the streets of Winnipeg and other towns and villages are fairly alive with the youth and beauty of the land. Sleigh bells are jingling everywhere, and all seem on pleasure bent. Even babies in perambulators are taken out for an afternoon run. In the country districts the winter is the great time for social enjoyment. The work of the day over, about five or six o'clock the farmers get out their sleighs and drive over to a neighbor's house to spend the evening with a number of friends, or perhaps there is a debating society, or a church social, or a dance in the settlement. The winter is thoroughly enjoyed by the residents.

**Winter Work.**—It must not however be supposed that pleasure monopolizes this season of the year. On the farm a good deal of work has to be done. The stock must be attended to, the grain hauled to market, and a supply of fuel laid in. A good deal of building is done during the winter months, and it is generally found that when the end is drawing near the settler finds he could do with another week or two of it to enable him to get ready for the spring. At any rate, he not infrequently says so.

The winter upon the whole is an enjoyable season, but there are, of course, occasional days when, on account of wind or of extreme cold, or both together, it is advisable to stay at home. Such days are probably not more frequent than they are in England or Scotland. What is known as a mild winter is one of the things a Manitoba settler asks to be delivered from, for it is calculated to add neither to the health nor the wealth of the community.

The seasons vary a little, but as a rule the winter may be expected to set in about the middle or end of November, and continue to the middle or end of March. During that time there are but few changes. Fog, rain, sleet and thaw are practically unknown. Usually the sky is clear and there is bright sunshine. The snow fall is but slight, averaging only about from 12 to 18 inches on the prairie.

**Spring.**—Spring commences about the end of March. The snow then melts, the frost goes out of the ground, and during the month of April seeding is general. No time should now be lost by the farmer, for as a rule the man who gets the spring work started and finished in good time will be likely to obtain the best results in autumn. Seeding is, or should be, pretty well finished by the first week in May and then summer quickly arrives.

**Summer and its Work.**—When the farmer has finished seeding, he can find employment for himself and horses for six weeks—till, say the end of June, "breaking" the virgin prairie soil. In the case of new arrivals who have no crop to put in, breaking can of course be commenced when the farmers begin seeding, or very soon after. "Breaking" means ploughing up the prairie sod for the first time. This is usually done about two inches deep. After it has lain about two months the sod becomes decomposed and is then ready for "back-setting" or ploughing over again. This time the ploughing is usually four or five inches deep, so that in addition to the old sod two or three inches of loose soil is turned up and the land is then ready for seed the next spring. This "back-setting" is generally done either just before harvest time or just after. Haymaking commences about the middle of June and is continued until harvest time, about the middle of August.

**Autumn.**—The autumn season is now approaching; some three months of delightful weather may be anticipated. Much has been written of the glories of the Canadian autumn, but the description has never really equalled the reality. The days are neither excessively hot nor unpleasantly cold. Towards the latter part of the time and just before winter sets in, the glorious Indian summer with its hazy atmosphere, warm, sunshiny days, and cold nights spreads its mantle of peace over the land.

In Manitoba these three months are the busiest and most important of the whole year. The grain has to be cut and stacked and the land ploughed up again for seeding next spring. In August the click of the self-binding harvester is to be heard everywhere. In September tens of thousands of grain stacks are dotted all over the prairie; and a grand sight it is to drive for hundreds of miles and see these countless pyramids of grain, testifying at once to the beneficence of Providence, the industry of man, the richness of the soil, and salubrity of the climate.

The climate of Manitoba is, without doubt, one of the healthiest in the world, and it is remarkable that, notwithstanding the exaggerated ideas current in Europe regarding it, the residents are almost unanimous in preferring it to that of the country from which they have come.

"One objection in England against this country is that of the winter. The summers are known to be hot, but this the people are not so much afraid of as they are of the supposed length, dreariness and wretchedness of the winters. I believe from inquiries that this description of your winter comes from the portions of the country lying under the Rocky Mountains, where the Chinook winds make the winter somewhat like those of England which are proverbially dull. In the rest of the country, the winters are rather bright and cheery. The snow falls and hardens on the ground, and there is bright weather with blue sky over head, so that the people walk about with the utmost facility and on the whole have a cheerful time in the winter. In many parts of the country the residents tell me that the winter is the nicest season they have (applause). From the very kind applause, I judge that the description is correct and if so, it is very important that this description shall be known at home, for the prevailing impression there is doing some harm to emigration."

"The winter is long and cold, but owing to the exceeding dryness of the air, it is not wretchedly cold, but rather pleasant and bracing. The winter is enjoyed by all the young people; I had no experience at 35° below zero (it is only rarely that such a temperature is recorded), but it caused me no inconvenience."

"In Manitoba and the eastern part of the North West, during the spring months the weather is dry, which enables spring work to be done quickly, and the seed put into a dry seed bed. The rains of June give the needed moisture, to be followed by the warm summer sunshine of the succeeding months, hastening the growth of crops until maturity is reached, towards the middle of August. Winter generally lasts about five months, and during this time, there can be no doubt, it is very severe. There are redeeming points, however, which are apt to be overlooked, as the degree of cold cannot be judged by the rise and fall of the thermometer, as such depends on the state of the atmosphere, which in this locality is very dry and bracing. When snow descends the weather generally remains without change until the thaw sets in, so that the settler can clothe himself once for all to meet the cold season, as there is no necessity for change of clothing as he would require to do in a more variable climate. This is the chief reason why many prefer the winters of Manitoba and the North West (as seen by the interviews) to those of this country. Blizzards occasionally occur, but so seldom as to be outside serious consideration."

Prices of all commodities are subject to change, but in November, 1891, the following are approximately correct values :

— 22 —

## PRICES OF COMMODITIES—*Continued*

Prices of all commodities are subject to change, but in November, 1891, the following are approximately correct values :

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Tobacco .....	0	2	0	to	0	3
Coffee, per lb. ....	0	1	2½	to	0	2
Flour, per 100 lbs. ....	0	8	11	to	0	11
Prunes, per lb. ....	0	0	0	to	0	4
Currants, per lb. ....	0	0	0	to	0	5
Rice, per lb. ....	0	0	3	to	0	5
Raisins .....	0	0	5	to	0	6½
Nails, cut .....	0	0	2	to	0	2½
Hinges .....	0	0	0	to	0	5
Building paper .....	0	0	0	to	0	1½
Cooking stove, wood or coal, without utensils. . . . .	3	12	0	to	5	0
Cooking stove, with utensils .....	4	12	0	to	6	0
Parlor stove, wood or coal .....	7	0	0	to	7	0
Set dishes, complete, from .....	0	10	0			
Table .....	0	8	0	upward..		
Chairs, per dozen .....	1	4	0	to	1	16
Bedstead .....	0	8	0	to	1	0
Sideboard .....	2	10	0	upwards.		
Rough boards, per M .....	4	4	0	to	3	12
Dressed lumber, per M .....	4	4	0			
Dimension stuff, joists, scantling, etc., per M .....	3	12	0			
Siding and flooring, per M .....	4	8	0	to	4	16
Bricks at kiln, per M .....	1	16	0			



# The Crofters

## A Successful People Doing Well—Impressions of Delegates

**I**N SOME parts of the Old Country—Scotland particularly—much interest is evinced in the condition of the Scotch Crofters who settled within Manitoba and the North West within recent years. The experiment has undoubtedly been a success, notwithstanding that in the case of one of the settlements there was some disappointment during the first few months.

Numerous statements and reports have been issued regarding the condition of the Crofters, but perhaps the most reliable are those given last winter before the colonization committee of the British House of Commons.

The following members of parliament composed the committee: Sir George Baden Powell, Sir John Lubbock, Sir James Ferguson, Colonel Malcolm, Messrs. G. Ballour, Campbell, Lannerman, Dr. Clark, Moncre-Ferguson, Hobhouse, Lader, James McLean, Wm. McArthur, Mahony, Rankin, Rathbone, Osborne, Morgan, Wm. Redmond, Ritchie, Schwann, Setonkarr, Wodehouse.

After a very exhaustive inquiry the committee recommended "that the experiment of colonizing the Crofter population in Canada should be further tried."

The following is extracted from the evidence given before the committee by the Right Honorable the Earl of Aberdeen, on February 10th, 1891:

"The impression I formed generally was this: That the experiment of settling the Highland Crofters in Manitoba might certainly be regarded as a success. \* \* \* I should say they were living in a condition of comfort quite up to the average of what one expects to find if one visits a cottage in the Highlands, indeed, perhaps, as regards food, far above it. \* \* \* The extent of their holdings varied in different cases, but in many cases fifty acres have been brought under cultivation and in some cases as many as seventy acres; but I noticed that all spoke hopefully of their expectations of being able to bring an increased quality under cultivation within no great distance of time."

Question 367 and the answer are given thus:

"I think you said that some of the emigrants expressed to you a wish that some of their friends in the Old Country would join them? They said that they were sure they would if they knew how they—the Crofters—who had been emigrated were getting on."

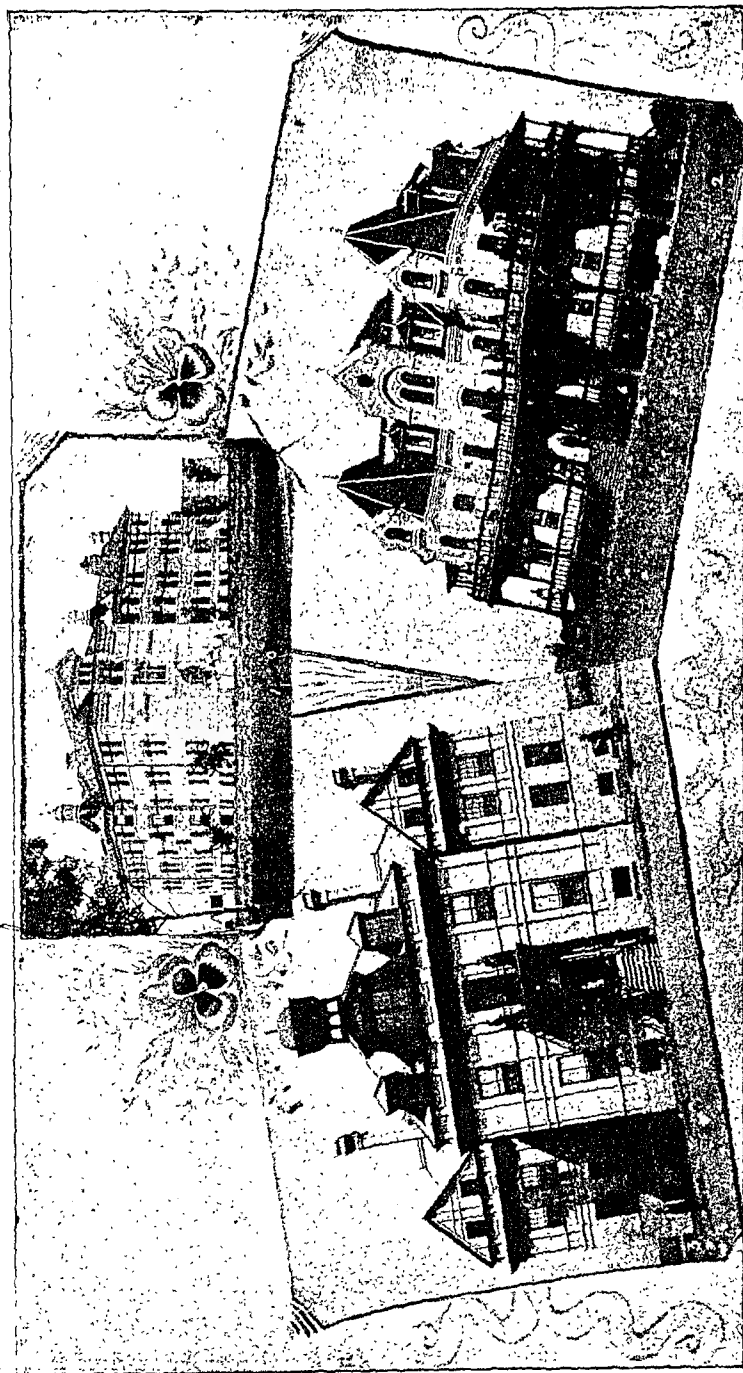
Sir George Baden Powell, K.C.M.G., M.P., in the course of his evidence before the committee, after quoting a number of statistics, said:

"Perhaps it might be interesting to the committee if we considered these figures on the average—at Killarney—of the families, it would give each family 160 acres of good soil, thirty-seven acres of crop, eight head of live stock, thirty head of poultry, seventeen tons of hay and 750 bushels of wheat, which, at a low price of seventy cents would represent a money value for the crop of £1,100. From all the evidence I could gather, every one of these families was housed; there was a certain amount of stabling, and there was kirk and school accommodation within easy reach. I also found that in the great majority of cases the Crofters could, if they wished, earn wages by labor in the neighborhood; these figures, to my mind, conclusively prove that these Crofters are already in a far better condition than anything they could possibly have hoped for if they had remained in their homes in Scotland. \* \* \* All the evidence, however, goes to show that at the present moment they are certainly in a very good condition, very hopeful and greatly improved in every way, especially in character."

The Crofters referred to only went out in 1888 and 1889.

Mr. Michael Davitt, since 1890, when the information was obtained upon which the preceding evidence was based, the average under crop has been much increased and the condition of the Crofters materially improved.

Mr. George Brown of Caithness, one of the Scotch Farmer Delegates to Canada visited the Crofters and took special pains to inquire into their condition. His report is too long to reproduce in extenso. Of the Pelican Lake and Killarney settlement he reports:



MANITOBA'S PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

ASYLUM AT BRANDON

ASYLUM AT SELKIRK

HOME FOR INCURABLES, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE



**Pelican Lake and Killarney**—This settlement consists of twelve families from Harris and eighteen from Lewis, the latter being settled on the opposite side of the lake. These emigrated in 1888.

"D. McKenzie, Harris, began life with a team, cow and calf, and settled on 160 acres of land. During the first year he broke eight acres, and in 1890 had forty acres under crop. His cattle have done well, and he sells enough butter and eggs to keep the house. The winter is not so bad as in the Old Country, because when the snow comes on it never changes; so that one day one does not get wet and the next dry, the same as in the Old Country. Would not leave the country for the same quantity of land in the old place. There is a good school and church near the homestead.

"Roderick McKay, Harris, has put in forty-four acres wheat, also five acres for his father, who is an old man, and resides on a neighboring homestead. The potatoes were an excellent crop and first-rate quality. He has also broken ten acres more this season for his father. He has six of a family, who are all well pleased with the country. He has eleven cattle, two pigs and lots of poultry.

"D. Stewart, Fort Augustus, interviewed Mrs. Stewart: I did not like the country at first, feeling it very lonesome, as there were no neighbors about; but I got over this in time, and would not now like to leave the place. I have four of a family, and we hope to do well for them in time to come. We have seventy acres this year under crop, beside potato ground. We have eight cows in calf, five cows giving milk, and a litter of young pigs, which we sell when they are a month old. I do not find the winter colder than in the old country. I get 9¢ per lb. for butter and 5¢ per doz. for eggs. This is the grandest country in the world for rearing stock and poultry, as heifers will have a calf when eighteen months old."

The next is a report of an interview Lord Aberdeen had some time after with one of these crofters, and as it is represented, I here produce it. The Earl called upon John McLeod, who is the leading crofter of the settlement, who replied as follows:

"Well my Lord, I tell you it was a lucky day for myself and family when we went on board the steamer that took us out of Scotland and landed us in this fine country. I have three sons and they own 160 acres of land each. I own 160 acres myself; making a total of 640 acres. I and my sons work together on the land, and we have about ninety acres under crop. We have three yoke of oxen, several cows and young stock. We have about 900 bushels of wheat this season, and plenty of oats, barley, potatoes and vegetables. We will have 150 acres under crop next year. We are only three miles from timber at Pelican Lake. There is any amount of fish in the lake, and a large quantity of ducks and geese, and turkeys and prairie-chickens on the wheat fields; when the season for shooting comes in, we can blaze away at them. We have no landlords, no old country gamekeepers to arrest us for shooting game. Our carriages, horses, etc., are free from taxation; we only pay \$30.00 a year taxes for the whole section of 640 acres. We all like this country. The soil is black vegetable loam from eighteen to twenty-four inches deep, and a rich marly sub-soil several feet deep, and a blue clay bottom. Several farmers have raised crops here of wheat for ten years in succession without manure. I often think of our people in Scotland who are working all their lives for their landlords for just enough to keep soul and body together. Let them come to this country where they can be free from the grasp of landlordism, and become the owners of an estate of 160 acres of good land as long as grass grows and water runs. We have plenty of room for them in the great North West country, and I can now with confidence invite them all to come where they can make comfortable homes for themselves and their families."

The Earl at this point wished to hear of any drawbacks to the country.

"Very well, my son, said McLeod. If I would tell you anything about the dark side, I would be telling you something I know nothing about, because it has been all the bright side to me since I came here. I am authorized to make this statement by the whole of the crofters in this settlement. When I first arrived in Killarney, I was offered \$2.50 a day for doing mason work, and the first job of mason work I did, I got \$2.50 a day; I can now get \$3.00 a day, but I cannot leave my farm. There is plenty of work here for masons and man laborers, but I prefer to stick to my farm; and I can say that any who will work and till his farm properly can make a good living here."



# Social Life

## A Question of Great Importance Satisfactorily Answered.



UCH has been written in this book about the money making aspect in the West, about the climate, the soil, the products of the country, etc., but to the man or the woman who has been brought up in an old established and thickly settled country, one other consideration of transcendent importance suggests itself, especially to intending settlers with families. The question so frequently asked is as to the social condition. What kind of people shall I meet there? Are they kind hearted? Will they help me on arrival; or give me the cold shoulder, and laugh at my ignorance? Will the society be congenial? Shall I ever be able to go to church or school, or concert or meeting; or to have social gatherings at home? Are there towns there, with shops and streets, etc., etc? All such questions as these, and many much more extraordinary are asked daily of Canadian officials in Great Britain, by those who think of going to Canada.

If only the truth were known, much needless anxiety might be avoided on this subject. The newly arrived settler from Europe will find in Manitoba a warm hearted, hospitable people ready to receive and help him, provided he is honestly anxious to improve his circumstances in life. The social laws of Canada are cast upon more flexible lines than those in England. It is nothing uncommon to meet in one prairie home at a social gathering the representative of the old blue-blooded British aristocracy, the professional man, the trader, the farmer, and the labourer. It seems to be recognized that "A man is a man if he's ready to toil." The classes who in the old country "Toil not neither do they spin," in Manitoba dig and plough and build and are not ashamed of that fact.

In the truest sense of the expression "All men are equal," for all men are there to make a living and improve their position in life. There are of course, some social parasites in Manitoba, as elsewhere, but they are few, life and property are safer than in England, or Scotland or Ireland. Personal assaults, such as British papers record every day in the year, are seldom heard of out there.

Colonel Fane, of Fulbeck Hall, Grantham, one of the British Delegates, says:

"Before leaving Manitoba I should mention that I never saw nor heard of a policeman there, except at Winnipeg. They must be a law abiding race. Sundays are wonderfully well kept. Nothing is seen of the rowdism of the western towns of the States where I am told gambling saloons are kept open most of the Sunday. In every small town there are Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic churches."

Though amongst settlers who arrive with but little means there are poor people, yet poverty is almost unknown. Of poorhouses there are none. The whole province is divided into three districts for judicial purposes, in each of which is a court house and gaol. It not infrequently happens that in one or other of these gaols not a single prisoner is confined. From this it will be rightly inferred that life and property are as safe and as well protected here as anywhere, while the hardships or difficulties, if any, will be limited to such as may naturally arise in beginning, and in conditions inseparable from sparseness of settlement. There are churches in connection with nearly all denominations; there are schools, banks, hotels, clubs and societies of all kinds. There is gas and electric



light. There are trains and busses and tram cars. If inclined for sport, there is excellent shooting, and in some parts fox hunting upon the orthodox plan, is indulged in. If living in the country, there are in most parts good roads to travel on to market. Though the postman will not come around and deliver the letters every day, there are few places where there is not a mail twice a week, and in most places there is a daily mail. The letters have to be called for at the post office.

The feeling is very general in England that the man who lives by agriculture in the west has a very hard time of it. The fact is, owing to the introduction of machinery and the great extent to which it is used, the Manitoba farmer does not endure as much heavy physical toil as does his less favored brother at home. Except in regard to some of these luxuries which are the outcome, not merely of a highly developed civilization, but of centuries of settlement; life in Manitoba is pretty much what it is in Great Britain, only that it is rendered more tolerable by the less irksome social restrictions imposed by society.

Professor Seeley, of Cambridge University, has well said :

"The colonies are something more than corn fields, or sheep runs, or timber forests. The men that send us these products, like ourselves, form societies. They have churches and governments, parliaments, universities and schools. They are great communities in an early stage."

The opinions and experiences of those who have lived for many years in the country are of the greatest value. Such as have been published would fill a large book.



# Land Laws and Survey System



IN an agricultural country such as Manitoba, amongst matters of first importance to the prospective settler and investor, are the laws affecting the administration, sale and survey of land. The whole country is divided into townships, that is, a tract of country six miles square.

The following diagram shows the manner in which the country is surveyed. It represents a township, that is, a tract of land six miles square, containing thirty-six sections of one square mile each. These sections are divided into quarter sections of 160 acres each.

**TOWNSHIP DIAGRAM**

640 ACRES.                      N.

31	32	33	34	35	36
30	29	28	27	26	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

W.                      E.

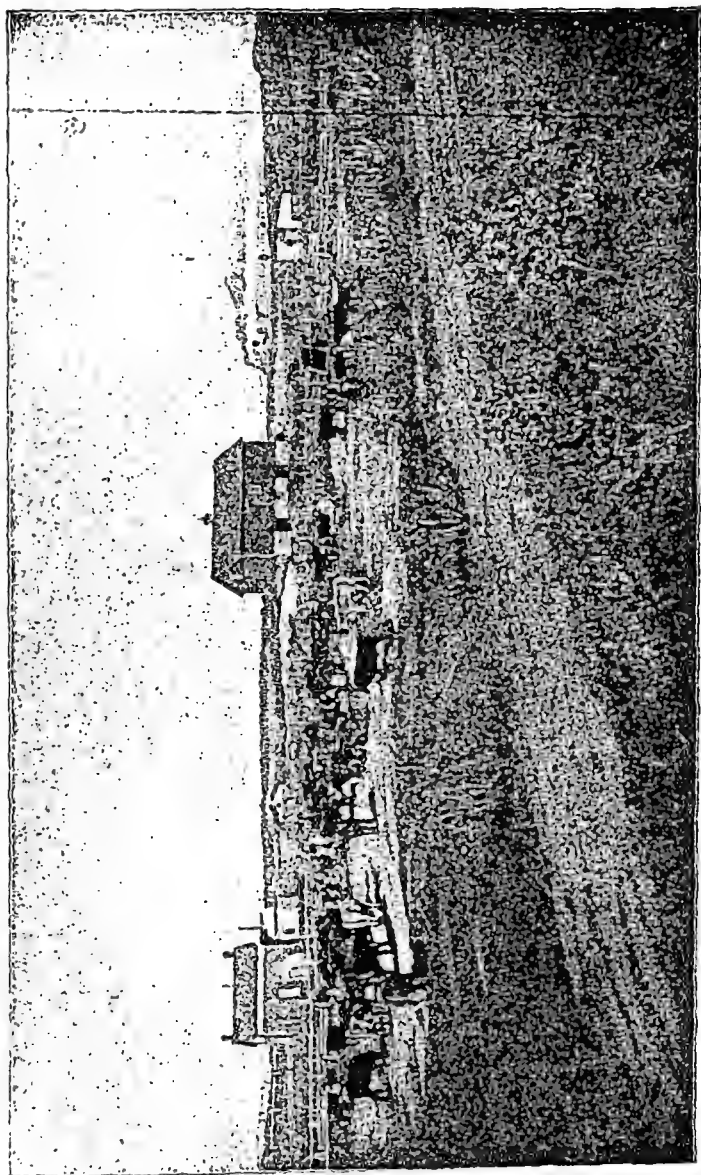
                                         S.

Sections 11 and 29 are set apart for school purposes, and are known as School Lands.

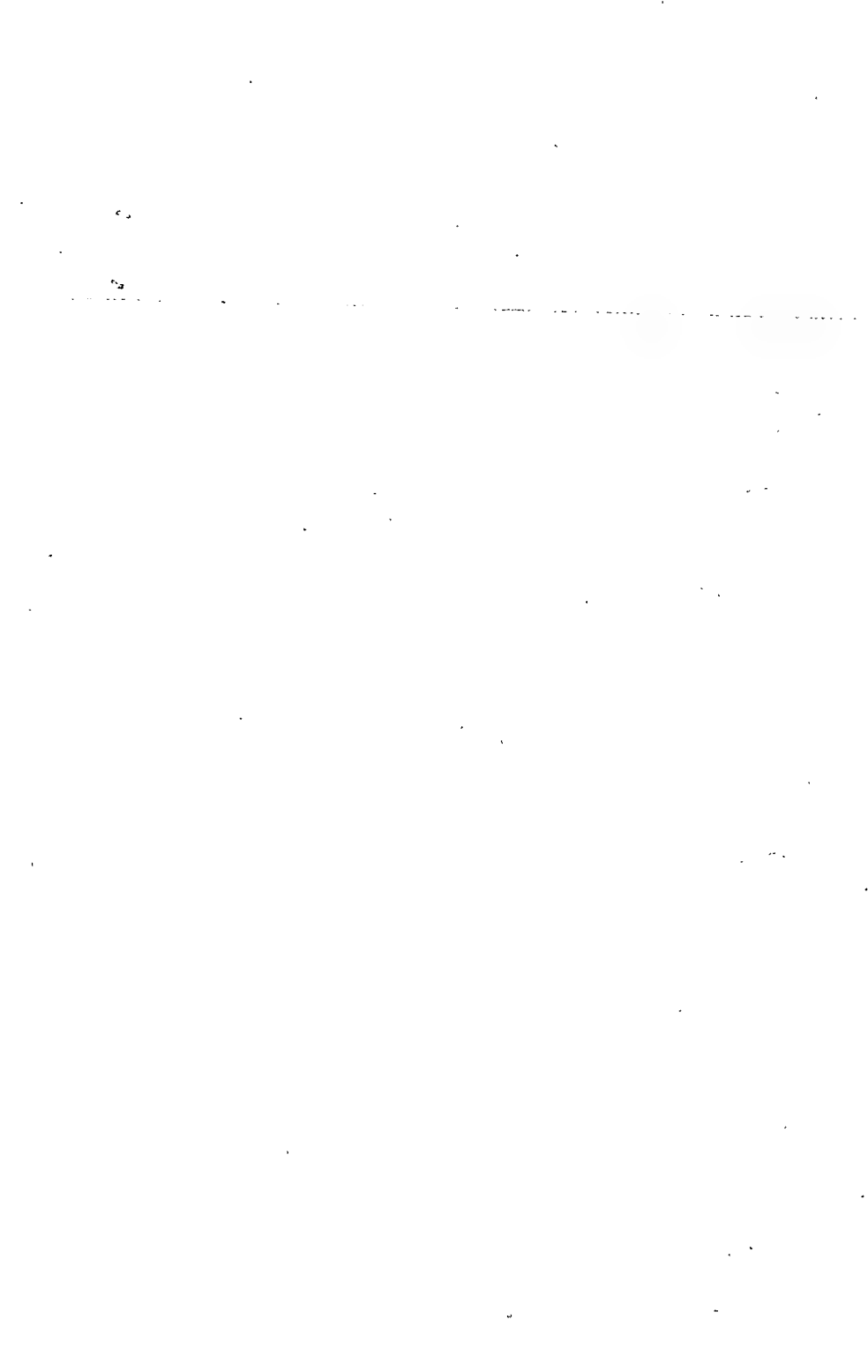
**Free Homesteads.**—In some parts of Manitoba free homesteads of 160 acres each are still obtainable, but these are usually some considerable distance from the railway and from markets.

Mr. H. H. Smith, of Winnipeg, the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Lands, says:

"Free grants of one quarter section (160 acres) of surveyed agricultural land may be obtained by any person who is the sole head of a family, or by any male who has attained the age of eighteen years, on application to the local agent of Dominion lands, and on payment of an office fee of \$10. At the time of making the entry the homesteader must declare under which of the three following provisions he elects to hold his land, and on making application for patent must prove that he has fulfilled the conditions named therein:



A FARM IN NORTH-WESTERN MANITOBA

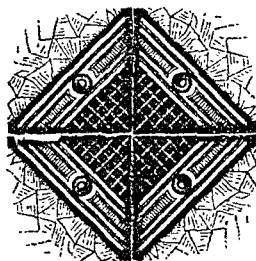


"1. By making entry and within six months thereafter erecting a habitable house and commencing actual residence upon the land, and continuing to reside upon it for at least six months in each year for the three next succeeding years, and doing reasonable cultivation duties during that period. 2. By making entry for the land, cultivating it for three successive years, so that at the end of that period not less than forty acres be under cultivation; residing for at least six months in each year within a radius of two miles of the homestead; erecting a house upon the homestead and residing in it for three months next preceding the application for patent. 3. By making entry, and within six months from the date thereof of commencing the cultivation of the homestead; breaking and preparing for crop within the first year not less than five acres; cropping the said five acres, and breaking and preparing for crop not less than ten acres in addition, and erecting a habitable house thereon before the expiration of the second year, and thereafter residing therein and cultivating the land for at least six months of each of the three years next prior to the date of the application for patent.

"Persons making entry for homesteads on or after September 1st in any year are allowed until June 1st following to perfect their entries by going into actual residence. The only charge for a homestead of 160 acres is the entry fee of \$10. In certain cases forfeited pre-emptions and cancelled homesteads are available for homesteads, but slightly additional fees are demanded from the settlers in each case, and when abandoned pre-emptions are taken up they are required to perform specified conditions of settlement. Full information can be obtained from the local agents. In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three or five years, as the case may be, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead at the Government price at the time, on furnishing proof that he has resided on the land for at least twelve months subsequent to date of entry, and has cultivated thirty acres thereof."

Lands may be procured from companies or private individuals in the settled districts, at reasonable prices, and upon easy terms of payment. The price of course varies as to the conditions of sale, but speaking generally, good land may be bought convenient to railways and markets at from 8s. upwards according to location. Throughout the province a very large selection can be made from first-class farming lands, advantageously situated as regards markets etc., at an average price of about £1 per acre. Some of the Companies give ten years to pay for land; i. e.—one-tenth is paid in cash at the time of purchase and the balance in nine annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent, on the unpaid balance. Those who prefer can of course pay cash and obtain a material advantage by so doing.

Under the Torrens system of land transfer and registration the transfer of land is facilitated and rendered at once, inexpensive and secure.



# Letters from Settlers

## Farming in Manitoba.

**I**N July, 1891, the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration placed in the hands of the members of the Legislature a number of circulars, for distribution to responsible farmers in their respective constituencies, asking certain questions respecting the success attending their farming operations in Manitoba and also asking them to give their unbiased opinions of Manitoba as an agricultural country, its climate and general prospects, and also any information which they might consider would be of service to prospective settlers.

The figures in tabulated statement appended and the remarks following are taken from the replies received in answer to the circular above mentioned.

**James Godkins, Nelson.**—The prospects here, I consider, are good. We have splendid soil and plenty of it with a good climate. I never lost a bushel of grain by frost since I came to the country in 1877.

**William Lovel, Bolssevain.**—This country is equal to any I know of for agricultural purposes outside of England. The climate is good and particularly healthy, and the prospects are all I could wish for. This year's crop I consider will equal those of Great Britain.

**D. W. Shaw, Brandon.**—As an agricultural country this equals the best in the world. The climate is excellent and the general prospects are of the brightest. To the settler that works, and works intelligently and conscientiously, I believe there is no such word as failure.

**Finlay McEwen, Crystal City.**—As a grain and stock-raising country Manitoba compares favorably with any other. Its climate cannot be beaten in any country. Land can be bought in this locality at from \$5 to \$10 per acre, and I would say to all, come, as there is plenty of room and you will be welcome.

**James Elder, Virden.**—The country upon the whole is good, and better, I consider, than Ontario. Its greatest drawback is early fall frosts. The winter is cold, but healthy, and with reasonable forethought can be made quite enjoyable. I would advise intending immigrants to use oxen for the first two seasons unless too far from market, and not to buy a poor farm because it can be got cheap, and not to work any more land than they are able to cultivate properly.

**John L. Hettie, Sheppardville.**—My opinion of Manitoba is that as an agricultural country it cannot be beaten. The climate is an agreeable one and the general prospects are very promising.

**William Smith, Desford.**—As an agricultural country Manitoba is the best that I have been in. I have farmed in England, Canada and the United States, and I find that I can get more value here for my labor than in any of the places named.

**P. A. S. Milliken, Reston.**—As an agricultural country Manitoba is second to none. Its grazing facilities are perfectly wonderful, and if the summer season was a little longer and clear of early fall frosts, the climate would be all that could be desired. Prospective settlers should endeavor to arrive here as early in the spring as possible, as when they arrive later they lose that year's breaking season and thus lose a year in having a crop.

**Louis Lambert, Joly.**—As far as I am able to judge, Manitoba is the best farming country I ever lived in. I consider the climate very healthy.

**Peter Hettie, Sheppardville.**—I am well satisfied with Manitoba as a farming country. Its climate is satisfactory and the general prospects are good.

**Joseph Brown, Birtle.**—Manitoba is an excellent agricultural country, with a climate, not too severe, and producing sound health as a rule. Considering the improvement in the condition of all farmers known to me, who live here, I must come to the conclusion that the prospects are good, at least I consider mine so. I would advise prospective settlers to select land suitable for mixed farming, and to choose that part of the country where they can get good pasture for their cattle and at the same time can grow a moderate quantity of grain. Mixed farming should be far the most profitable, and all parts of the Province are not suitable for that.

**Richard Cathers, Neepawa.**—I consider the country well adapted for agricultural purposes as well as stock raising. The climate, in my opinion, is preferable to that of Eastern Canada, and the prospects are most promising. The only want is more people to fill up the country. I am well satisfied and have only to say to those who are not satisfied with their condition elsewhere, to come and see for themselves.

**W. H. West, Sen., Blake.**—As an agricultural country Manitoba ranks A1 with a very healthy climate. The prospects this year are especially bright.

**Thomas C. Dahl, Elkhorn.**—I have no hesitation in recommending both the country and the climate to those willing to work and believe the prospects of success, for good farming, to be first-class.

**R. B. Chew, Elkhorn.**—I consider Manitoba a good country for mixed farming. The climate is severe in winter, fine and bracing in summer, and the prospects are good for the industrious settler. I would ask the prospective settler to look out and inspect the land carefully before homesteading or purchasing and see that it is suitable for the purpose intended, whether that be grain growing or mixed farming.

**James Harry, Elkhorn.**—I consider Manitoba a first-class agricultural country. I have no fault to find with either the soil or the climate, and can recommend both.

**James Morrow, Silver Spring.**—Taking everything into consideration I think there are few countries where agricultural pursuits can be prosecuted with a better degree of success than in Manitoba. To my mind Manitoba holds out better inducements to men of limited capital, and those willing to work, than any other country in the world.

**A. Card, Glenboro.**—For mixed farming I know of no better country, and in this locality we are seldom hurt with either frost or hail—in fact, my crop has seldom been touched with frost and never with hail. My family, as well as myself, enjoy the climate. To prospective settlers I would say, come, make inquiries, examine and choose your own location, and make up your mind to succeed. Go to work as though everything depended upon your own personal exertion, and you will in five years look back and wonder how easily and well you have succeeded.

**Joseph Wilkinson, Wattaview.**—I have a high opinion of Manitoba and the improvement in my circumstances tells the story better than I can. The climate is very healthy and I do not find it too cold, but we must, of course, protect ourselves more than in the east. I would strongly advise settlement by men of small capital and who are willing to work. To such men there is a certainty of success. This is no country for a lazy man.

**John Reynolds, Beulah.**—I think well of Manitoba. Its climate is healthy and very little sickness prevails. Good prospects are ahead to those who will turn in and work. The land yields large averages in cereals; vegetables also yield well, and are of an excellent quality. Would advise settlers coming in not to expect to make a fortune in a year or two without work or trouble. With work and careful management here, a few years will make him a man independent.

**J. K. Pelton, Brandon.**—I consider Manitoba a very profitable grain-growing and stock country. The grasses that grow are eminently fitted for grazing and stock thrive rapidly. The climate is beautiful, except, perhaps, about a month in the winter that may be a little severe. I think a careful and industrious man with a thousand dollars capital cannot only do well, but should get rich. I can, without hesitation, recommend farmers from the east to come here and settle.

**William Campstone, Bolsevain.**—I think that a man who is steady and will work will do better here than in England. I have had draw-backs from drought and hail, but all I have is my own. The climate is good. It is, of course, cold in winter, but endurable. I have 135 acres of wheat this year, and a better crop I never saw in England.

**John M. Campbell, Brandon.**—I consider Manitoba ranks high as an agricultural country and is unequalled for mixed farming, as the feeding seasons are not as long as in the east, and when cattle are turned out to grass they fatten far quicker. I also think it ranks first as a dairy country as the nights are cool and there is no hot, sultry, close weather like what prevails in Eastern Canada. I like the climate with its pure, bracing air, which seems to make man and beast thrive and feel well.

**James McNausland, Bolsevain.**—Manitoba is a fine country for agricultural purposes. Its climate is excellent, with no sultry, close weather, such as I have seen in other countries. The winters are cold and no damp, foggy weather or rain prevails.

**Alexander Scott, Headlip.**—Manitoba is a fine agricultural country and a finer crop than the present I never saw in Scotland. The climate is good for grain-growing. The winters are cold, but I do not suffer as much as I did when in Scotland working for farmers.

**D. S. McKelvie, Brandon.**—I like the climate and believe that to a man with moderate capital Manitoba offers advantages superior to any other country that I know of.

**H. A. Cunningham, Mayfield.**—Manitoba is an excellent agricultural country in every respect. The climate is healthy and invigorating for both man and beast. I have sold during this season \$300.00 worth of cattle. Settlers coming to this country must possess brave hearts and willing hands if they expect to succeed. I have not had less than twenty bushels of wheat to the acre for the last eight years.

**Frank O. Fowler, Wawanesa.**—Taking the past as a criterion I see no reason why farmers should not become rich. Intending settlers should not come expecting to find a nice piece of prairie land with a running stream and bank barn and plenty of wood on every section, but to be prepared to take hold and rough it for a year or two.

**John Williams, Melita.**—As an agricultural country Manitoba ranks first, and I consider my prospects and those of the country as the very best. To the prospective settler I would say, make up your mind that you will have to work hard, and not to be easily discouraged. Leave all old prejudices behind, bring all the money you can and your wife as well.

**Robert Smyth, Chater.**—I consider that a young man with push and energy cannot do better than come to Manitoba. As an agricultural country I consider it superior to Ireland. If farmers' sons could only pocket their pride and come to this country and work for a year with a

farmer and then either buy land or homestead they would gain an experience that would be of use to them the remainder of their days. Men with families of sons should come here as they could settle most of their boys around them at a comparatively small cost.

**Thomas Godkin, Morden.**—This is a fine farming country, with a clear and healthy climate. The prospects I consider are good.

**John Graham, Craigllen.**—I like this country well. I have a splendid crop of grain, plenty of hay, and close to a supply of wood, water and good neighbors. This is the healthiest country that I have yet met. I was not healthy in the east, I have never been sick for an hour since I came to Manitoba.

**J. D. Sturgeon, Melita.**—The productiveness of the soil is very great, but farmers ought not to depend altogether upon grain raising. The climate on the whole is good and healthy. The prospects for the future are brighter than in the past. I would advise new settlers not to run into debt expecting to pay with next year's crops.

**John Badger, Grand.**—Having lived in Manitoba for nine years steadily I can safely say that a man's prospects here are one hundred per cent. better than in Eastern Canada. The climate is healthy and invigorating, and the winters, which seem to be such a terror to Eastern people, are certainly cold, but they don't contain that damp atmosphere which is so often found east of this.

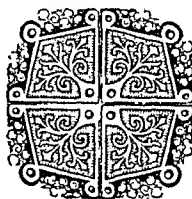
**James Kelly, Arnaud.**—I prefer the climate of Manitoba to that of any other that I have been in, and also as a country for agricultural purposes. I feel that this is a good country for any man who wishes to make a living in farming. I have farmed in several places in the States for the space of forty-eight years, and am pleased that I came here.

**D. A. Stewart, Pilot Mound.**—Land excellent, water abundant and of good quality. The climate is extreme, but the winters in general are pleasant, in fact more so than summer. I consider the prospects are good, especially where mixed farming is indulged in. In beginning I would say go slow in breaking up a new farm and going largely into wheat growing and its expenses. I would recommend mixed farming.

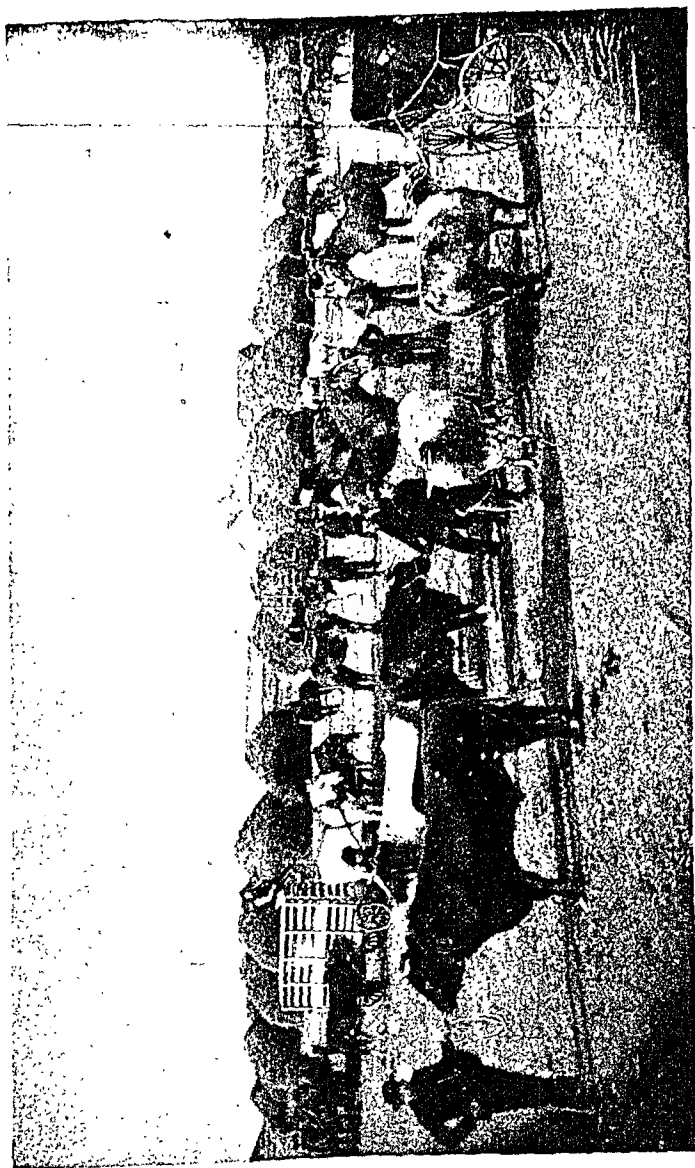
**William McKittick, Crystal City.**—I have been able to pay one hundred cents on the dollar, and any man who will work as hard as I have and use the same amount of judgment can do the same. I would say, give the country a fair trial, I am not sorry I came.

**Angus Cameron, Craigllen.**—My opinion is that any man who is willing to work can get along. The climate agrees well with me, and prospects for the future are glowing. I had no money when I came to the country and had to work out until I got a start. Market was far away until the Northern Pacific Railway was completed, but now I am starting to work on my farm in good shape.

**B. B. McMillan, St Agathe.**—I have a very high opinion of Manitoba as a stock-raising and farming country. The climate is of the most healthy nature. Any man that is industrious and willing to apply himself cannot help but do well in this country.







STOCK FARM IN MANITOBA



# Experiences of Farmers in Manitoba

NAME.	ADDRESS	ARRIVED IN MANITOBA IN	CAPITAL ON ARRIVAL.	FARM.		STOCK.					ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION IN 1891.
				Acres In	Present Value of	Horses.	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Value.	
Duncan W. Shaw .....	Brandon .....	1880	500	320	10,001	12	1	...	...	8	290
Robert Johnson .....	do .....	1883	3,000	165	5,000	7	1	...	...	400	150
J. K. Pelton .....	do .....	1880	1,500	323	6,000	2	2	...	...	1,500	275
Frederick Smith .....	do .....	1883	2,000	165	5,000	2	1	...	...	1,500	275
John M. Campbell .....	do .....	1882	600	320	4,500	7	15	...	...	1,400	250
Donald S. McKelvie .....	do .....	1891	300	320	4,000	8	12	...	...	1,400	250
David Caffrey .....	do .....	1883	25	640	5,000	7	18	...	...	2,400	250
John J. Ring .....	Crystal City .....	1879	Nil.	340	5,000	0	18	...	...	2,400	250
Finlay McEwen .....	do .....	1879	205	365	4,000	7	18	...	...	2,400	250
William McKittick .....	do .....	1880	Nil.	840	5,000	12	9	...	...	2,800	225
James Morrow .....	Silver Spring .....	1879	200	340	3,000	12	30	...	...	1,600	250
D. A. Stewart .....	Pilot Mound .....	1879	130	323	2,400	8	20	...	...	1,600	250
Joseph Wilkinson .....	Wattsville .....	1882	110	323	2,400	8	19	...	...	1,350	250
John Reynolds .....	Neuliah .....	1881	700	165	1,500	2	11	...	...	1,100	75
Joseph Brown .....	Birtle .....	1879	310	323	2,500	6	42	...	...	1,100	85
James Elder .....	Virden .....	1884	3,000	320	7,000	5	23	...	...	900	300
George A. Freeman .....	Elkhorn .....	1879	3	323	3,000	3	3	...	...	1,150	300
Thos. C. Dohl .....	do .....	1882	Nil.	485	5,000	5	18	...	...	900	170
Richard R. Chew .....	do .....	1882	1,000	350	2,000	2	13	...	...	600	275
John Harry .....	do .....	1882	Nil.	320	2,500	6	30	...	...	1,400	112
P. A. S. Milliken .....	Restan .....	1880	985	485	4,800	11	30	...	...	1,950	135
Thomas Bullock .....	do .....	1883	4,000	950	8,000	16	25	...	...	1,000	200
										2,235	305

# Experiences of Farmers in Manitoba—Continued

NAME.	ADDRESS.	ARRIVED IN MANITOBA IN	CAPITAL ON ARRIVAL.	FARM.		STOCK.				ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION IN 1891.
				Acres in	Present Value of	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	I lbs.	Value.
William Campbell.	Boissevain	1880	500	833	6,340	12	50	..	10	2,440
James McCausland.	do	1881	150	320	3,500	6	4	..	..	750
William Lovel	do	1880	1,000	700	7,000	6	16	..	..	1,160
W. J. Long	Meester	1880	2,000	480	7,000	4	6	..	..	900
John L. Hettie	Sheppardville	1883	100	480	2,800	5	5	..	2	700
Peter Hettie	do	1883	1,200	640	3,800	7	12	..	6	1,050
William Smith	Desford	1880	6,000	800	10,000	10	18	..	2	1,590
Richard Cathers	Neepawa	1879	500	320	4,500	5	15	..	2	7,500
William H. West	Blake	1879	500	160	2,000	4	20	..	..	1,000
Robert Gray	Bellevue	1883	200	800	8,000	9	17	..	8	1,775
William Henderson	Wakopa	1881	1,000	420	5,000	12	18	20	6	1,720
Alexander Scott	Heaslip	1881	500	320	4,000	6	14	..	10	1,500
John Williams	Melita	1882	50	50	3,000	3	16	..	1	450
Thos. D. Sturgeon	do	1882	3,200	960	9,000	33	16	..	..	3,430
James M. Sutton	Pomeroy	1882	Nil.	160	1,800	4	..	..	..	500
Nelson	do	1877	600	420	8,200	6	28	..	6	1,800
Thomas Godkin	Morden	1876	200	640	7,000	7	40	..	4	2,000
John Godkin	Craigella	1889	750	240	2,000	5	..	..	1	215
Angus Cameron	do	1882	Nil.	160	2,000	2	24	..	5	800
Alexander Card	Glenboro	1882	3,000	960	10,640	22	32	..	21	3,200
John Badger	Grand	1882	10	320	4,000	6	10	..	4	995
Louis Lambert	Joly	1876	4	192	2,000	7	33	37	9	1,370
James Kelley	Green Ridge	1875	800	1,000	12,000	16	25	1	4	3,000
Robert Gunn	Arnaud	1878	Nil.	320	3,000	11	56	..	15	8,000
Robert Smith	Dominion City	1879	3,000	640	4,500	13	40	..	16	3,650
Hugh B. McMillan	Chater	1877	1,000	1,120	12,000	25	20	..	14	3,575
H. A. Cunningham	St. Agathe	1881	100	352	3,000	3	50	..	26	1,000
Frank O. Fowler	Hayfield	1881	196	480	8,000	11	10	..	15	1,600
Wawanesa	do	1881	5,000	640	12,000	12	3	..	15	1,800
Methven	do	1881	350	3840	..	4	10	..	3	1,400
N. G. King	do	1881	5,000	392	5,000	6	52	..	7	..
Alexander Adams	Clearspring	1874	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	90

## Words of Advice

**B**RIEFLY and impartially the facts relating to Manitoba have been chronicled. As a result of practical experience extending over a series of years, it is asserted without fear of successful contradiction, that Manitoba possesses and offers to any man desirous of making by honest effort a home for himself and family, and of accumulating something more than a competence, a greater number of solid inducements than any other country or province in the world. With her salubrious climate, her immunity from dangerous storms, her soil of unexcelled fertility, her ample supply of good water and fuel, her transportation facilities, her form of government, her educational advantages, the social and intellectual character of her people, Manitoba may safely affirm that industry, perseverance and intelligent effort shall not within her borders fail of ample reward. While no appreciable sacrifices will be demanded from her citizens. Had space been permitted much more might have been adduced. The information thus given is obtained from reliable sources, and it is hoped it will by many be turned to practical account. Frequent reference is made to the opinions of the farmers' delegates from Great Britain and Ireland, who, in 1890 visited Canada, to inspect and report upon its agricultural resources; it being felt that the unbiassed opinions of these men will carry great weight in the old country, where the gentlemen are all well known.

Manitoba is a large country and has immense capabilities before it. No other part of Canada is making such rapid progress as this. Men and women are wanted to develop its latent resources. All who wish to improve their position in life and have health and strength, with faculties unimpaired are invited and will be heartily welcome.

The capitalist having money to invest will find Manitoba a promising field for his operations. Increasing population demands increasing accommodation, and in the towns and villages there are many openings for the establishment of manufacturing and businesses of various kinds. In some places the construction of good dwelling houses and business blocks would prove remunerative.

The farmer who in Great Britain and Ireland owing to high rents, heavy taxes, unseasonable climate, finds himself engaged in a losing business, could with great profit transfer his family and capital to Manitoba, where not only will farming yield him much better present results, but the annually increasing value of his land will, in a few years, prove a fortune in itself. A farmer and his family having £200 or £300 in cash can make a first rate start on a 320 acre farm, and will be practically independent from the outset. By reference to the experience of settlers appearing elsewhere, it will be seen what has been accomplished with little or no capital. Farmers' sons, who in staying at home,—especially where there are large families—can only expect financially to be a shade better off than their labourers, should by all means go to the West without delay. With £100 a young fellow who knows his business and is willing to work can soon begin farming on his own account. He would have to start in a small way at first, but in three or four years he would in all probability be a substantial and prosperous farmer. Though having only a small capital, a steady persevering man can readily obtain credit sufficient to enable him to obtain a necessary outfit. Such men as these will find at the end of five years they are better off than they could expect to be in fifteen or twenty years by remaining at home.

Laborers are needed and welcome, especially those who have been accustomed to farm work. The lot of the agricultural laborer at home is not an enviable

one. So long as he can work he can get from 10s. to 15s. per week and board himself, then when he is past work he has to depend upon charity for subsistence. In Manitoba he can earn from 18s. to 25s. per week and board and lodging in addition. At certain seasons of the year such as haymaking and harvest time nearly double these rates are paid. To show the demand that exists for farm laborers it has been found necessary to import, during the past season alone, some 3,000 men from the Eastern Provinces and still the supply was insufficient. If he has a family, his children, be they girls or boys, can readily find employment at high wages. Of course, in a few years, the laborer of to-day becomes a worker on his own account, and then an employer, whilst his children are likely to be both socially and financially as well circumstanced as any in the country.

Women are very much needed. Several thousands of good women would be a great blessing to the country, and can readily obtain from £25 to £35 per annum. Then waitresses in hotels, private boarding houses, etc., are much sought after. The demand is always greater than the supply. The explanation is, perhaps, to be found in this fact, that women are seldom in the province long before they are married to some of the prosperous young fellows already settled there.

There is no great opening for women as private governesses or companions, or in what are sometimes described as the lighter callings; but those in the old country who have been in such situations may go to Manitoba and engage in some of the occupations referred to in the preceding paragraph, resting assured that if they do, capital prospects await them, both in the present and future.

To those who decide to go to Manitoba, it is important to know when to go. One can scarcely make a mistake in arriving any time between March and September. Later than this, and during the winter months, settlers are not recommended to arrive unless they are going to friends.

Leaving England between the middle and the end of March, those who intend to engage in farming, either on their own account or by working for others, will arrive there just as the season's work commences.

The cost of a ticket from Liverpool to Winnipeg is at present

Steerage .....	\$12 00
Intermediate .....	42 00
Saloon .....	52 00
To Brandon, 133 miles further west, the rate is \$2 more.	

Above rates are liable to change, but local steamship agents can at any time quote through rates. Upon landing at Quebec the passenger can step into sleeping cars, drawn alongside the steamer, and go on to points on main line of Canadian Pacific Railway without change. An agent usually accompanies the party on the train to look after the comfort of the passengers.

It is not advisable to take a large outfit; most of the necessities of life can be purchased in Manitoba at prices not very greatly in excess of those paid at home. Some woollen underclothing and socks, and tweed suits will always come in useful. The steamers allow .... cubic feet of luggage, equal to about .... pounds to each adult passenger. The railroads carry 150 pounds free. Such luggage as is likely to be required on the journey should be put in a portmanteau or small box, which can be conveniently moved. Luggage not required should be packed in small boxes well secured, and marked "not wanted." It will then go into the hold of the vessel. When the Canadian trains are reached the officials will give the passenger a brass check for each piece of luggage, which goes on the same train with the passenger, and at the end of the journey he simply presents the check and takes his luggage. There is no trouble with it *en route*. Upon arrival in Canada, the Customs Officials examine the baggage, but that is not by any means a troublesome ordeal. Settlers are not supposed to take in goods for sale, but any ordinary quantity required for personal use will be allowed.

If the passenger, when passing through Liverpool, or prior to starting on the journey, will call or write to the office of the Manitoba Government at No. 33 James Street, a great deal of valuable assistance and useful information can be given on all these points, and letters of introduction given to reliable men in Canada.

# C. P. R. LANDS.

## IN MANITOBA AND THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

### SPEEDY REDUCTION IN PRICES.

The C. P. R. Lands in Western Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories are being sold at a price which is a record for the history of the Dominion.

**REDUCTION IN PRICES amounting to FROM 25 TO 43 PER CENT.**

### C. P. R. LANDS WEST OF THE 96th MERIDIAN.

The lands in the C. P. R. Lands west of the 96th Meridian, and the lands in the C. P. R. Lands east of the 96th Meridian, will be sold at a price which is a record for the history of the Dominion.

### MONDAY, APRIL 20, at the 96th MERIDIAN, 96th and 97th.

The lands in the C. P. R. Lands west of the 96th Meridian, and the lands in the C. P. R. Lands east of the 96th Meridian, will be sold at a price which is a record for the history of the Dominion.

### EDMONTON LANDS.

The lands in the Edmonton District will be sold at a price which is a record for the history of the Dominion.

### GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The lands in the C. P. R. Lands west of the 96th Meridian, and the lands in the C. P. R. Lands east of the 96th Meridian, will be sold at a price which is a record for the history of the Dominion.

**T. A. HAMILTON, Land Commissioner.**

Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Winnipeg.

## SOUTHERN MANITOBA LANDS.

The lands in the C. P. R. Lands south of the 49th parallel, and the lands in the C. P. R. Lands north of the 49th parallel, will be sold at a price which is a record for the history of the Dominion.

The lands in the C. P. R. Lands south of the 49th parallel, and the lands in the C. P. R. Lands north of the 49th parallel, will be sold at a price which is a record for the history of the Dominion.

10-1

**FREE HOMESTEADS.** *In some parts of Manitoba Free Homesteads of 160 acres each are still obtainable. They are granted to any person who is the sole head of a family or to any male who has attained the age of eighteen years, on application to the local Agent of Dominion Lands. The fee for entry is \$10 (about £2) and there are certain conditions as to cultivating a portion of the land each year for a limited period. : : : : : : : : : : :*

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